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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Ocean Queen.

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INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, from New-Orleans 11th, and Southwest Pass the morning of the 12th, arrived yesterday morning. She brings a number of passengers, a large mail, and New-Orleans papers to the 11th inclusive.

On the passage down the Mississippi River, on the 11th, A. D. WELD, of Boston, Acting Assisting Paymaster, United States Navy, last attached to the United States steamer *John P. Jackson*, died. His remains were interred on the west bank, three miles above the head of the passes. His relatives can receive further information by addressing Capt. P. E. TERRY, steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* is PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. BUTLER by orders from Washington. ADOLPHO MAZUREAN, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanied him as a prisoner.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Butler Taking Energetic Measures—The Oath of Allegiance—The Famous Woman Order—Why it was Issued—Its Results—Suffering Among the Poor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

The important order has at last been issued—the time for trifling with the Government has passed. Gen. BUTLER has been conciliatory, has waited patiently a long time, hoping that the citizens of New-Orleans or its constituted authorities would come forward and take the oath of allegiance, but up to this moment such has not been the case; an apathetic spirit has prevailed, such as seizes upon the body after a long sickness by fever, and I think the reaction will be health. Let this be as it may, we are soon to know her e who are enemies and who are friends The proclamation promulgating this result does not coerce the citizens to take the oath; it assumes the higher ground that it is an honer to be enrolled among the loyal citizens of the Union. The moral effect of this proclamation cannot be too much appreciated; but the document, which I inclose, speaks for itself.

Theorder regarding ladies (?) who wound or insult our soldiers *was genuine*. New-Orleans was filled with traitors—or rather, their female relations. Our soldiers, sleeping in the public squares or in the open tent, could look into the palaces of luxury and see the ladies, the wives and sisters of rebels under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON—wives and sisters and children deserted by their natural protectors, who fled in cowardly haste from the presence of the National flag—we repeat, these women, thus abandoned, and nobly protected by our troops, would go into the streets and insult their protectors. Gen. BUTLER felt that it was unjust to him and to them to let such conduct pass unnoticed. If our sentinels had arrested a well-dressed lady, however much she deserved it, the scene of carrying her to prison would probably have created a row or endangered the peace of the city. It was adjudged that *no lady would attract the attention of a stranger*, that it was only the artful and abandoned among the sexes who are guilty of such conduct, and the assumption produced the order. The consequence has been to remedy the evil. No more civil conduct, no more lady-like conduct on the part of the women of New-Orleans, could be desired. In fact, I believe the ladies themselves felt the justice of the rebuke, and have been in their hearts gratified at having the precipice upon which they stood fairly presented to them.

The weather is warm, but the city so far is healthy. The amount of work performed daily by Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY is hard to be realized by those who are not witnesses. The perfect peace of the city—the growing popularity of Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY—the better understanding daily growing up between the citizens and soldiers, and Gen. BUTLER'S last and greatest proclamation—promise all hope for the future.

The suffering among the poor is frightful. Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY, feeling the necessity of doing something for their relief, proposed a Joint Commission, composed of a representative of the United States and a representative of the city authorities, to join together and distribute relief. The Street Commissioner, on the part of the city authorities, and Col. T. B. THORPE, of your City, on the part of the United States, will superintend the distribution of charity and remunerative labor among these sufferers. The office is an honorable one, and of great responsibility. Gen. SHEPLEY appointed Col. THORPE on his own judgment, and was gratified to find it met with the most cordial indorsement on the part of the city authorities, the Street Commissioner being a pers onal friend of the Colonel.

RIP PAPS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BEAUREGARD'S GUN METAL—GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION—PIERRE SOULE GOING NORTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

This is, perhaps, the only city in the world upon which the spectator looks *down* from the deck of the vessel lying in front of it. The Mississippi has been very high this season—higher, it is said, than for fourteen years. The consequence is, immense pools of stagnant water in the neighborhood of the levee, covered with a scum of green and sickly looking vegetation. The neighboring air is filled even now with offensive miasmata; what may be expected later in the season?

One of the most striking objects which presented itself as our steamer reached the levee opposite St. Mary's Market, was an immense collection of bells lying on the wharf, covering, it seemed to me, a quarter of an acre, and amounting in number to hundreds. These were BEAUREGARD'S bells, sent in response to his call. They were of all sizes, from very large church bells, weighing hundreds of pounds, down to small plantation and steamer bells. The sight was suggestive and well calculated to awaken reflection. How many temples of the Most High had been despoiled to furnish this offering on the altar of Moloch? How many thousands had the sound of these "Church-going bells" summoned to the house of prayer, whose ears, alas! would never hear them again! How many merry peals had they rung out on days of joyous festivity! How many departed ones have they tolled along to the house appointed for all the living! If BEAUREGARD'S benevolent designs had been accomplished, they would have uttered forth a far different music, and joined amidst the din and roar of the conflict, in the great chorus of battle, for they were to have all been melted up and recast into field artillery for the rebel army. Happily, FARRAGUT and BUTLER came a few days too soon. Now the bells have all been shipped off to the North. I don't know what is to be done with them; but I think a most appropriate disposal would be at the close of the war to cast them into an obelisk, to commemorate the triumph of the Union and the Constitution over treason and rebellion.

No New-England village could be safer or more quiet than New-Orleans under the iron rule of Gen. BUTLER. The streets are full of people, including a plentiful sprinkling of ladies—promenading and shopping. The stores on Canal and the other principal streets are mostly open, and, notwithstanding the rigors of the blockade, seem to exhibit tolerable assortments of merchandise of various sorts, though at prices fabulously high. Soldiers in the blue uniform of the United States, passing along the streets in squads, in companies and sometimes in regiments, remind you of the military occupation of the city. About the "St. Charles," Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, sentries, pretty thickly posted, pace to and fro, with fixed bayonets. A Connecticut regiment holds the Custom-house, a portion of another is encamped in Lafayette-square. At the Tivoli Circle, two or three batteries of artillery are planted. From the splendid piazza of the St. Charles Hotel, a fine military band play, every morning and evening, National airs. They have comparatively few listeners, as the citizens generally do not seem to care to listen to "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," though interspersed as they often are with "Dixie."

I have said the city wears on the surface the air of quiet and submission, but there are hoarse mutterings below—curses deep, not loud. BUTLER'S policy is producing great indignation, both on the part of master and slave. I am told upon "reliable" authority, but mind I do not vouch for the fact, that *slaves have been allured into the Custom-house, the Mint, and other military depôts, by the idea of gaining their freedom, and then returned to their masters for a "consideration," by persons intimate and nearly connected at headquarters.* If there is any truth in this, it is inconceivably disgraceful; it certainly needs investigation.

The demeanor of our volunteer soldiers in New-Orleans entitles them to highest encomiums. A more quiet, orderly, respectable set of private soldiers, no army, not excepting that of "Old Sol" himself, ever contained. Instances of rowdyism and intoxication are extremely rare, and those few which do occur are promptly and severely punished by deprivation of pay and imprisonment. Most of the troops here are of New-England origin, and certainly they do credit to the land of their birth.

It is not out of place, in this connection, to mention the most extraordinary circumstance, in reference to a conquered city, that has, perhaps, ever occurred in the annals of war. When was it ever heard before that the Commanding General of a conquering army was obliged to issue a special order to protect, not the females of the conquered city from the insults of the soldiery, but one to protect the soldiery from the insults of the female population. BUTLER'S famous general order on this subject has caused much remark, and received condemnation in many quarters. Throughout the South it has been received with a shout of execration. Be that as it may, it has had the desired effect, and the soldiers ceased to be insulted. A volunteer officer, who had been the recipient of some of those delicate attentions, revenges himself by publishing, next day, the following card: "The lady who yesterday called an officer a 'plebeian Yankee' is requested to meet him to-night, by moonlight, on Canal-st." A very fair hit.

There has been unquestionably, (though the secession people here persist in denying it,) great suffering from scarcity of food among the poorer classes of the city. Indeed, with beef at 50 or 60 cents a pound, flour $20 or more a barrel, how could it be otherwise? The Quartermaster's department of the army has been doing a good deal for their relief, and now that the port is open provisions will soon be abundant. *Those, however, who have sent or are sending cargoes to New-Orleans with the expectation of realizing large profits, will be doomed to disappointment.* There is little or no demand for anything except the coarser kinds of provisions. There is very little money in circulation, even of the depreciated paper currency of New-Orleans, and the people generally are in that sullen mood that they will buy nothing from Northern people that they can possibly avoid. Living at New-Orleans restaurants for two or three weeks has given me a "realizing sense" of the dearness and scarcity of comestibles. 25 cents for a piece of beef-steak the size of your four fingers, and tough at that. 20 cents for a few slices of fried potatoes; 15 or 20 cents for a cup of Rio coffee, and so on in proportion. I have paid a dollar for my breakfast and gone away hungry.

The secession element in New-Orleans is very reluctant to accept the fact that the occupation of their city by Union troops, the unfolding over it of the Stripes and Stars, is a final and ultimate fact. That the same power that has conquered will continue to hold it till the Mississippi runs dry, they are most reluctant to believe. While they denounce LOVELL as a traitor, a coward and an imbecile, their faith in BEAUREGARD is boundless. They still believe he will come and retake the city. To show with what absurd and unvarnished lies they try to bolster up their faith in a sinking cause, I copy the following choice *morceau*, which is circulating about the city, and actually credited by multitudes:

Extract from the Jackson Mississippian, June 8, 1862.

"McCLELLAN whipped and running away. We took thirty-three thousand prisoners, ten thousand of whom marched into Richmond with knapsacks and accoutrements on! Ten to fifteen thousand of the enemy killed and wounded! Eighty thousand stand of arms captured!

STONEWALL JACKSON at sixteen miles from Washington!"

An intelligent Secessionist handed me this slip and expressed his entire confidence in its authenticity.

PIERRE SOULE and Ex-Sheriff MAZREAU go North in the *Ocean Queen* as prisoners. SOULE is a most dangerous man and ought to be put where he can do no mischief. He has not made himself very prominent in the rebellion, but has kept out of sight in the background and pulled the wires. He was the real author of the insulting letters, sent over in the name of that tool and imbecile, Mayor MONROE, to Commodore FARRAGUT. He is not wanting in abilities, and, therefore, the more dangerous. As for little Sheriff MAZREAU I don't think he will ever do much harm. His oleaginous and rubicund visage are much more suggestive of cigars and brandy and water than they are of treason.

HUNG FOR INSULTING THE FLAG.

The *Delta* of June 8 gives a full report of the execution, on the day preceding, of W. B. MUMFORD, who tore down the United States flag, first hoisted on the mint in that city, by Commodore FARRAGUT. The following is the order of execution:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 5, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of New-Orleans, having been convicted before the Military Commission of treason and an overt act thereof, in tearing down the United States flag from a public building of the United States, for the purpose of inciting other evil-minded persons to further resistance to the laws and arms of the United States, after said flag was placed there by Commodore FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy.

It is ordered that he be executed, according to the sentence of the said Military Commission, on Saturday, June 7, instant, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M., under the direction of the Provost Marshal of the District of New-Orleans; and for so doing this shall be his sufficient warrant.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER,
General Commanding.

MUMFORD, the *Delta* says, exhibited little emotion, and comported himself with great coolness and self-possession.

After reaching the scaffold, to which he was escorted by the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, the order of execution was read with breathless silence. Upon concluding it, he was asked if he had anything to say to the assembled multitude. He signified that he had.

He then, addressing the crowd, stated, in substance, that he was a native of North Carolina, but had been a citizen of New-Orleans for many years. That the offence for which he was condemned to die was committed under excitement, and that he did not consider that he was suffering justly. He conjured all who heard him to act justly to all men, to rear their children properly, and that when they met death they would meet it firmly. He was prepared to die; and as he had never wronged any one, he hoped to receive mercy.

Having concluded, his face was covered with a black mask, his head enveloped in a large hood, and the rope put around his neck: his hands and legs were securely tied, and he stood alone upon the platform.

At 13 minutes before 11 A. M., after a moment's pause, that seemed an age to every one present, the signal was given, the platform, loaded with iron to accelerate its fall, swung heavily down with a sullen crash, and in a few minutes the soul of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD passed into the presence of his Maker.

During all this time a vast crowd swayed to and fro in front of the Mint, and thronged the levee, every eye fixed upon the awful scene, while along the long line mounted men galloped, preserving order. Upon the consummation of the sentence the assemblage quietly dispersed to their homes.

WHAT IT COST TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

MUMFORD, the ill-stared youth, whose name and fate will be a terror to all who are inclined to trifle with the Government or its sacred emblems in time to come, justly received the reward of his treason and madness, in presence of thousands of spectators, as announced in the *Delta* of last evening. So far as our knowledge extends in the matter, it is the first instance upon record of a man being tried, found guilty, and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag, and the lesson it conveys is a solemn, and, we trust, will prove a salutary one. MUMFORD, though standing only as a representative of parties equally guilty at heart as himself, had the misfortune to mingle a little more rashness with his treasonable intents than some of his traitor associates, and paid the penalty with his worthless life. It is perhaps of very little importance whether this individual, so depraved in his nature, so lost to all sense of patriotism and love of country, be dead or alive, and the recompense of forfeiture which he made in the sacrifice of personal existence is in no degree a compensation for the insult which he offered a great and magnanimous people, by basely trampling their noble ensign under foot. And the thousands who witnessed the exit of this miserable person from a life he had disgraced, must have learned, if they had need of such a lesson, that it is most dangerous to set at defiance a Government that, from its very nature, is self-protecting, and will, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, vindicate itself and avenge the insults offered its flag.

The hauling down of the flag on the Mint was a much more cowardly act than entering the ranks, in open and armed rebellion, for the perpetrator might well flatter himself that, in the absence of those who had either the will or the power to redress the insult at the instant, his escape in the melée of a mob-leagued city might be relied upon. But in this he misjudged, and never did justice overtake a criminal more abandoned, or punish a crime more revolting to the sense of every honorable, high-minded person. There could be no reprieve from the execution of a sentence so just; and forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old National flag floats over the Union, as float it will, long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down count well the cost, by remembering the fate of MUMFORD. And lest by your neglect, citizens of New-Orleans, some of your children may come to the same bad end, teach them that hauling down the American flag is an act of treason, and is synonymous with death.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. LOVELL.

GEN. BUTLER ON "MR." DAVIS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 8.

Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, a member of Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL'S Staff, arrived in town on Friday morning, under a flag of truce. He bore a "threatening letter" from "Mister DAVIS" to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. Gen. BUTLER read it, and sent back a written answer. It does not appear, from the General's performance, that he was much frightened. We do think he was a bit. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
JACKSON, Miss., June 4, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States forces, New-Orleans:

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate with you under a flag of truce, and to say that he has been informed that W. VAN BENTHUYSEN, a citizen of New-Orleans, has been placed in arrest by your orders, charged with assisting T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN to escape from that city, and also with upholding the Confederate Government; and that you have further ordered, that if the said T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN (who is charged with desertion from the United States service,) be not found, and delivered up, W. VAN BENTHUYSEN shall, in his stead, suffer death—the penalty of desertion.

The President, therefore, directs me to notify you that, if the facts be as above stated, he shall rigidly apply the *lex talionis*—inflicting the same penalty, even to death, upon a citizen of the United States as may be inflicted upon the said W. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

I take occasion to add, that at the time of the reported desertion of VAN BENTHUYSEN and his two comrades, I made a full investigation, and satisfied myself that they were driven ashore by the wind and tide, involuntarily, and they were accordingly held as prisoners of war until the evacuation of New-Orleans.

They stated at the time that they did not wish to be regarded as deserters; but I learned from VAN BENTHUYSEN subsequently, that being reported as a deserter, and fearful that he would be held as such, he concluded to escape.

This letter will be transmitted through Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of my Staff. Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL: The communication by flag of truce, under charge of Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of your Staff, was handed me this morning. I take leave to assure you that the information on which Mr. DAVIS acted was incorrect—the threat unnecessary, as it would have been unheard, had my judgment determined any given course of action necessary and just.

Major VAN BENTHUYSEN, an officer holding a commission against the United States, in arms, was arrested by my order, for aiding the escape of a scoundrel and spy, who had at the same time been false to your party as he was to mine, and confined in Fort Jackson, and told that as his offence was not the worst in the rebellion, if he would produce the spy, who, I was informed, was under his control, he would be released, and so far his offences condoned. Being afterwards assured that the spy had escaped, in fact, to Richmond, upon Major VAN BENTHUYSEN'S application, he was released, some days since, upon his parole, and is now, as I believe, quietly attending his ordinary avocations about the city of New-Orleans.

To prevent the necessity of flags of truce, containing threats to me, hereafter, allow me to add that in no degree will they change the course either of punishment or of justice, which my judgment may determine.

I have failed to find any other thing in your note which requires reply.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. OGDEN returned to Jackson, Miss., the "Headquarters of Department No. 1," at 3 P. M. on Friday, taking with him Gen. BUTLER'S reply to Gen. LOVELL and "Mister DAVIS."

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR.

From the New-Orleans Bee, June 7.

The subjoined communication was addressed to the Military Commandant and the City Council by Major-Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1862.

To the Military Commandant and City Council of New-Orleans:

GEN. SHEPLEY AND GENTLEMEN: Painful necessity compels some action in relation to the unemployed and starving poor of New-Orleans. Men willing to labor cannot get work by which to support themselves and families, and are suffering for food.

Because of the sins of their betrayers a worse than the primal curse seems to have fallen upon them. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground."

The condition of the streets of the city calls for the promptest action for a greater cleanliness and more perfect sanitary preparations.

To relieve as far as I may be able to do both difficulties, I propose to the City Government, as follows:

1. The city shall employ upon the streets, squares and unoccupied lands in the city a force of men, with proper implements, and under competent direction, to the number of 2,000, for at least 30 working days, in putting those places in such condition as, with the blessing of Providence, shall insure the health as well of the citizens as of the troops.

The necessities of military operations will detain in the city a larger number of those who commonly leave it during the Summer, especially women and children, than are usually resident here during the hot months. Their health must be cared for by you; I will care for my troops. The miasma which sickens the one will harm the other. The epidemic so earnestly prayed for by the wicked will hardly sweep away the strong man, although he may be armed, and leave the weaker woman and child untouched.

2. That each man of this force be paid by the city from its revenues fifty cents per day, and a larger sum for skilled labor, for each day's labor of ten hours, toward the support of their families, and that in the selection of laborers, men with families dependent upon them be preferred.

3. That the United States shall issue to each laborer so employed, for each day's work, a full ration for a soldier, containing over fifty ounces of wholesome food, which, with economy, will support a man and a woman.

This issue will be fully equal in value, at the present prices of food, to the sum paid by the city.

4. That proper muster-rolls be prepared of these laborers, and details so arranged, that only those that labor, with their families, shall be fed from this source.

5. No paroled soldier or person who has served in the Confederate forces shall be employed, unless he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I shall be glad to arrange the details of this proposal through the aid of Col. SHAFFER, of the Quartermaster Department, and Col. TURNER, of the Subsistence Department, as soon as it has been acted on by you.

I have the honor to be,

B. F. BUTLER, General Commanding.

In pursuance of these recommendations Gen. SHEPLEY transmitted the following message to the Common Council, which was convened on Thursday evening:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, June 5, 1862.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it my duty to convoke your honorable body, for the purpose of laying before you a communication from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

In connection therewith, I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the fact that while vast numbers of laborers in this city are unemployed, and suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the condition of the levees, streets and public squares of the city is such as demands and would justify the immediate employment of a very large force of laborers in making only those repairs and improvements which the public safety and health imperatively require.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body the adoption of such resolutions on the part of the city authorities, as, in coöperation with the aid proffered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in behalf of the United States, shall afford employment to the starving laborer, and, at the same time, by strengthening the levees and cleansing the streets of the city, shall quiet all apprehension of danger to the property in the city from the floods of the Mississippi, or to the health of the citizens from miasma generated in the accumulated filth of the public squares.

I would suggest to your honorable body that whenever such repairs are necessary, in consequence of the neglect of any contractor to perform his obligation to the city, that such action should be taken as will hold him to a rigid accountability, and require a prompt reimbursement to the city of all expenditures consequent upon the non-performance of his contract. Respectfully,

(Signed,) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

The Board of Aldermen failed to obtain a quorum, but the Assistant Aldermen took immediate action on the subject. Mr. LEEFE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a series of resolutions providing for the employment of 2,000 laborers for thirty days, in the thorough cleaning and keeping in good order of the streets, thoroughfares, levees, &c., and allowing them each $1 per day. The resolutions further authorize the appointment of a number of superintendents of the work, at a salary not exceeding $2 a day.

Subsequently, the Board of Aldermen held a meeting at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The letters of Gen. SHEPLEY and Gen. BUTLER were read, and the resolutions adopted by the Lower Board concurred in, with an amendment substituting the words "Street Commissioner" instead of "Surveyor."

The *Bee* of the 10th adds:

"We noticed in the official journal, yesterday, that the resolutions passed by the City Council, in relation to the thorough and immediate cleaning of the city, by the employment of 2,000 laborers, have been approved by Gen. SHEPLEY. Anxious to learn what action had been taken on the subject, we repaired to the City Hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of enlightenment. We found a great crowd of applicants for work, but they were deferred until to-day, when the programme for employing them would be fully arranged. We were also informed that Gen. SHEPLEY had declined to approve the resolution annulling the contracts for street-cleaning, and declared his attention to hold the contractors to their responsibilities, and that if even 5,000 laborers were necessary, the contractors should be charged with the cost. Bridges, streets and gutters, he intended, should be put thoroughly in order. In addition, he would appoint some citizen to advise and act with the Street Commissioner and Surveyor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No 41.—The Constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by unwilling lip-service. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen," the highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law whatever, and all persons who have ever been or who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States in this Department, who, therefore, exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support the Constitution thereof." All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records or certificates certified or attested by, and transactions done, performed or made by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of June instant, who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary, in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are well disposed toward the Government of the United States from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to person and property of every law-abiding citizen having been afforded, according to the terms of the proclamation of May 1:

It is further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the oath above specified, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States within this Department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall been residents therein for the space of five years and upward, and if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officers more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons resident within this Department have heretofore been aiding rebellion, by furnishing arms and munitions of war, running the blockade, giving information, concealing property, and abetting by other ways the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by their sovereigns, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are still so engaged, it is, therefore, ordered that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the Government of the United States, (except protection from personal violence,) shall previously take and subscribe to oath in the form following;

I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as my Government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever.

(Signed,) —— ——.
Subject of ——.

At the City Hall, at the Provost Court, at the Provost Marshal's office, and at the several police stations, books will be opened, and a proper officer will be present to administer the proper oaths to any person desiring to take the same, and to witness the subscription of the same by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate in form following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, ——, 1862.

—— —— has taken and subscribed the oath required by General Orders No. —, for —— of ——.

(Signed,) —— ——.
By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BREAKING A PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, as prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunates of the United States soldiers, who, falling into the hands of the rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array—chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New-Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New-Orleans.

They conspired together, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial Military Commission—fully heard in their defence—these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offence whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To this crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—DEATH.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that war may not lose all honorable ties—that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done:

It is ordered that ABRAHAM MCLANE, DANIEL DOYLE, EDWARD C. SMITH, PATRICK KANE, GEORGE L. WILLIAMS and WILLIAM STANLEY, be shot to death under the direction of the Provost-Marshal, immediately after *reveille* on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next; and for so doing, this shall be the Provost-Marshal's sufficient warrant. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

REPRIEVED.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, June 5.

Abraham McLain, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Caire, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley were arraigned before the United States Commission on the 18th ult., and found guilty of a violation of their parole of honor, given at Fort Jackson, in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the Commanding General. This morning they were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all ready to obey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read. The men are reported to have conducted themselves very coolly.

The *Delta*, of June 9, says:

"The six prisoners of war who were condemned to be shot, and were reprieved by Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst., were this morning put on board the steamer *Empire Parish*, to be sent to their place of confinement, at Ship Island."

NO INTRUSION.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Information having been received at these headquarters of unauthorized intrusions into private houses, it is hereby ordered that no officer or soldier shall hereafter search or forcibly enter any private dwelling, without written authority from the Commanding General of this Department, the Military Commandant, the Assistant Military Commandant or the Provost-Marshal. Any officer or soldier who visits a private dwelling under such authority will give to the occupant his name and rank in the service, with the letter of his company and the number of his regiment. Any person whose private residence is searched or visited without such authority, will report the fact at these headquarters.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 40.—Any person who has in his possession, or subject to his control, any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same in writing at the headquarters of the Military Commandant, in the Custom-house, to Assistant Military Commandant, GODFREY WEITZEL, shall be liable to be imprisoned and to have his property confiscated.

By command of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Commanding Department.
WM. H. WIEGEL, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION ASSOCIATION.

A Union Association has been organized in New-Orleans, of which ANTHONY FERNANDEZ is President, and LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. The Constitution was adopted on June 4, and Article 1 is as follows:

"This Association shall be known as *The Union Association of New-Orleans.*

Its object is the restoration, in this city, of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as they existed previous to the passage of the act of secession, on the 26th of January, 1861."

Article 9 reads thus:

"The terms of membership of this Association are: First, citizenship of the United States; second, citizenship of the State of Louisiana; third, to declare the intention to become a citizen of the United States; fourth, the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States, and signing this Constitution.

ART. 10. This Constitution, together with the following oath, shall be written in a book kept for that express purpose, and the members shall sign their names in said book.

ART. 11. All the officers and members of this Association shall take the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. SO HELP ME GOD.'"

RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

From the Delta, June 8.

The Union Association, of whom Mr. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, a native of this city, is the President, passed resolutions, and appointed Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as the proper moment to restore our glorious flag, and trusting it to the breeze. A committee of thirty-four, one for every State in the Union, ascended the roof, and, forming around the flagstaff, hoisted our National ensign. As the colors reached the summit a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, while the vast crowd cheered and appeared mad with excitement. The shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannons, and bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed that the

Flag of our country did wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave

The enthusiasm lasted more than a quarter of an hour, and, after the firing of the salute, the President and the Secretary (Mr. DUFAU) repaired to Gen. SHEPLEY'S quarters, where the President addressed him with much feeling and warmth; to which Gen. SHEPLEY answered in a most appropriate manner, touching upon the gratification they must experience in beholding the National emblem floating over their Municipal Hall.

Mr. FERNANDEZ is also the President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15, and a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Scott.

The assemblage was immense. At least 15,000 persons attended to see the great, glorious ceremony of the raising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our great country—the asylum of all the oppressed of the world.

Truly, there were no Secessionists there. They would not approach such a place, where only the purest motives and patriotism had congregated such a vast assemblage of persons, respectable, and identified with the prosperity of this great city.

A UNION BALL.

The following advertisement appears in the different papers:

"GRAND UNION BALL.—A grand Union Ball will be given on Saturday evening, June 21, at the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets.

The proprietress of the Planters' Hotel, Madam DU BARS, at the request of numerous Union citizens and of families residing at the hotel, has tendered the use of her spacious and elegantly-furnished parlors and drawing-rooms for the above purpose, and will also lend her valuable aid on the occasion, for the comfort and enjoyment of those who may wish to attend.

The magnificent brass band attached to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has been engaged and will discourse sweet music during the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring tickets or ladies' invitations can do so by calling at the office of the hotel, or at the *Daily Delta* office.

Tickets, to admit lady and gentleman, $5. Supper included."

Messrs. JACOB BARKER and JAMES H. TORREY, whose names were mentioned as managers, both took the pains to write cards disclaiming the honor, and stating that their consent had not been given. The following are the names of those who consented to act:

Prof. L. Wald, Capt. G. A. Storm, Capt. Fiche, Capt. Bainbridge, Capt. Prindle, Lieut. A. Cole, Lieut. Byrd, Lieut. Horill, Louis Dufau.

COMMODORE PORTER'S MOVEMENT.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

From the Picayune, June 1.

We hear that Flag-officer FARRAGUT has received an official dispatch from Commodore PORTER, announcing the capitulation of Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

THE FLOTILLA IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Picayune, June 10.

Ten of the United States mortar flotilla, under Capt. PORTER'S command, arrived on Sunday. The rest are coming up. The flotilla comprises twenty mortar boats and eight steamers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

From the Picayune, June 10.

By the steamer *Blackstone*, which arrived here last week from New-York, the newly-appointed Custom-house officials for this port arrived. They are as follows: GEO. S. DENNISON, who is to discharge the duties of that office until a Collector is appointed, and in his capacity of special agent for opening the Custom-house, is also vested with the powers of Naval Officer and Port Surveyor; W. C. Gray, Deputy Collector; G. F. H. Young, Entry Clerk; Robert Sergeant, Appraiser, and W. D. Cameron and George Burns, Inspectors. Dr. M. F. Bonzano is Superintendent of the Mint, and T. B. Thorpe, Clerk and Collector.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Application was made to the Court to compel a compliance with the terms of a contract between a tailor who had made and furnished clothing to a contractor for the Confederate Government, the said contractor having failed to pay for the articles furnished. The tailor was told he could get no redress in this Court, as he had been engaged in contraband business.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD was arrested on a charge of providing Confederate soldiers with arms, preferred by

ADDTIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

COURSE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Emperor and the Mexican Question.

The Current of British Opinion on American Affairs.

Lord Brougham on Democratic Institutions.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Royal Mail screw steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at about 2 P. M. of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here yesterday morning.

By telegraph from Cape Race, we have already received the leading traits of news by the *China*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Express* states that France and Russia refuse to allow the Sultan to pay, in the name of the Christians of Turkey, a part of the expense of the restoration of the dome of the Holy Sepulchre. They also reject the proposal that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Italy and other Catholic States should be allowed to contribute, and insist on their right to preserve the holy places.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, June 6, the address proposed by the Commission, with certain modifications, was agreed to, by 219 against 100.

The steamship *Merrimac* put in at Plymouth June 7, for coal, bound to Madeira and Bermuda. It is believed she is laden with materials of war.

The *Patrie* says it is asserted that France, Austria and Russia will undertake measures relative to Montenegro.

The *Presse* publishes a report that an armistice has been concluded between the Turks and Montenegrins.

The evening papers assert that President LINCOLN will postpone the presentation to Congress of the treaty with Mexico until after the result of the war with France.

The Servian Government has protested to the guaranteeing powers against the Turkish military demonstration of the day before yesterday, and has declined all responsibility for possible eventualities.

The Northern *Post* publishes a circular of Gen. PALOMIENS, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the plan of administration for the communes. It directs the Governors to explain fully to the citizens the importance of the subject, and the necessity of the latter participating more in the administration of their own affairs. It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Policy of the French Emperor—The Advance to Puebla—Want of Transportation—New War Ships, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The truth, or what most people suppose to be the truth, is at last creeping out in regard to the designs of the French in marching on the Capital of Mexico. I have already told you that the Emperor had his eyes turned toward Sonora and its gold and silver mines, and that if a foothold could be secured in Mexico, through the agency of the present expedition, it would certainly be done. And although there is reason to believe that the Emperor's views were for a moment changed by the rapid successes of the National arms in the United States and his Mexican programme modified accordingly, the obstinacy of the Southern people after these successes, or some other reason, it is believed, has brought him back again to his first programme. Thus we read in to-day's *Indépendance Belge*:

"The Emperor is more decided than ever to follow out the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not at heart as much displeased as is generally supposed at the abandonment of England and Spain; his isolation allows him more liberty of action, and he no longer believes himself bound by the provisions of the treaty drawn up at the commencement of the Expedition. It is not true that the Emperor attached much importance to the candidacy of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, or that it will cost him much to renounce this part of the scheme. It is not probable that the Emperor ever deceived himself as to the possibility of imposing the Duke's candidacy upon the Mexicans; in putting his name forward France only desired to make a manifestation of disinterestedness, and had no fear that this proposition would ever become an obstacle to the accomplishment of her projects. These projects are not yet well known, but they will develop themselves little by little, according as circumstances permit, and they will astonish a great many people. Accept for certain that the Emperor is going to make Mexico pay him for the service he renders her and that our intervention in that country will not limit itself to the space of one campaign. No one doubts but that the overthrow of the Government of JUAREZ is the object of our expedition; but, this Government overthrown, we must necessarily establish another, and this duty will naturally devolve on us. Far from shrinking from it, it is upon this that the Emperor will count to indemnify himself for the expenses of the war, which all agree will cost largely. Furthermore, I have reasons for believing that, in the impossibility of establishing a monarchical Government in Mexico, a plausible reason will be found for establishing permanently French influence, under the mitigated form of protectorate, like that of England over the Ionian Islands. Mexico will be made a French colony, with liberal institutions, and with the largest amount of autonomy possible. She will be allowed the greater political liberty in order to gain more commercial advantages. It will prove a precious outlet for our industry and a vast field for production; the scheme is already formed for introducing there on a large scale the culture of cotton. In fine, France hopes to realize two objects at the same time—she hopes to reap great commercial advantages, while civilizing Mexico and teaching her to profit by her natural resources."

Whether this writer has hit the truth or not, it is certain that his opinions are growing more and more every day those of the public. The London *Star* seems to have held the same opinion, when it said the other day, that "no mortal enemy of France could do her more harm than to urge her further into this Mexican affair."

For myself, however, I believe that the Emperor will not push matters to the extreme which now appears to most people the logical issue of the situation. A war with the United States is too certain and too costly a perspective for the small results to be obtained in Mexico, for the Emperor to persist beyond a certain point. The republican opposition in the Press of Paris suddenly ceased at a *mot d'order* from the chiefs of the party, who demand nothing better than that the Emperor should stumble into a war with the United States, for this they know would be one of those vitally exhausting wars which would permit parties to raise their heads again, and furnish them irresistible arguments for the overthrow of the costly military Empire.

Within a few days, the Government papers, including the *Moniteur*, have been filled with details of the march of the French army from Orizaba to Puebla, and in all these details special stress is laid upon the assumed fact that the majority of the people on the route hail the French as the liberators of the country from the yoke of the demagogues at the capital, and they declare further that the people crowd under the banner of ALMONTE as the man of their affections. How much of this is mere embroidery, or rather mere preface to the comedy which is to be performed when the troops arrive at the capital, it is difficult to say, but that it indicates that Gen. ALMONTE is to be declared President by the French is beyond doubt. It is only when the programme has been executed up to this point that we can fix with a certainty upon that which is to follow.

The first impression produced here by Mr. LINCOLN's call for 300,000 additional volunteers was that they were intended for Mexico. What gave additional color to the supposition was that the report of a treaty having been signed between President JUAREZ and Mr. CORWIN, and which contracted for a loan to Mexico, arrived by the same steamer. Subsequent explanations, however, showed what was the real object of the call for additional volunteers, and the incident has thus no other importance than as an indication of the current of thought on the complications which this Mexican affair may provoke.

For a few days the Press has been almost silent on the subject of the conflict in the United States. The Secessionists, however, have not renounced their efforts to provoke foreign sympathy for their cause, and, among other things, have just had published in French Mr. SPENCE's book, first issued in London. But they have materially changed their tactics, and now place emphasis exclusively on the resistance shown by the people in the conquered cities, and from that argue that anything like a reunion of the two sections is out of the question. But these arguments are of little avail. France has more interest in remaining friends with the living, breathing North, than with the paralyzed, ruined South. There never was any serious danger of foreign intervention outside of the affair of the *Trent*, and the arguments in favor of such a policy are growing less forcible every day.

The French Government has been compelled to go to England to find extra transport vessels for provisioning the army of occupation in Mexico, for the very magnitude of the commissary supplies sent out warrants the use of the word "army of occupation." Four of the largest steamers in the English waters have been hired, and besides 6,000 tons of provisions and equipments, they are to carry out a few men to fill up losses in the ranks.

The French Navy Department is building the new modeled ships-of-war, rendered necessary by the developments in America, with as great expedition as the resources of her navy-yards will admit. Private companies have also received, lately, a contract for the construction of eight iron-clad gun-boats, so constructed as to be taken to pieces and packed away on larger ships for transportation to foreign countries. There is naturally great curiosity to know whether these boats are intended for service in any particular country, and while some suggest the United States, (these are Secessionists, of course,) others suggest Cochin China. It is more probable, however, that they enter into a general plan of naval construction, and that they are only intended to meet emergencies that may arise, but which have not yet arisen.

A great effort has been made by the economists in the French Government to reduce the budget by reducing the army. But the Emperor met the Committee of the Legislature charged with the examination of the subject with a positive declaration, that under no circumstances would he submit to a lower figure for the land forces than 400,000 men and 85,000 horses. The army, therefore, which was at 465,000 men in 1861, and at 445,000 in 1862, will be at 400,000 in 1863. The annual conscription act will remain as heretofore at 100,000.

The papers give long accounts of the successes of the European troops and the Imperialists against the rebels in China. Col. WARD, the American, formerly with WALKER in Nicaragua, and now principal leader of the Imperialist forces in China, is given due credit for his superior military ability and courage.

Dr. MARION SIMS, of New-York, has just been elected Foreign Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels. MALAKOFF.

Lord Brougham on the American Struggle.

From the London Star.

The following are the allusions of the venerable Lord BROUGHAM to the American war, in his remarks at the opening of the Social Science Association, June 5:

"The present unhappy state of affairs in the New World is calculated to withdraw our attention from all other countries, and fix it upon the fortunes of our kinsmen, and the lessons which their institutions, or their errors, are fitted to teach. A civil war has for twelve months raged among them far more dreadful than that, the prospect of which, on the banks of the Rubicon, struck horror through its author's limbs, made his hair stand on end, and stayed his steps; a war waged, not by a few thousand soldiers on either side, but by the whole people, frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slaked by each other's slaughter. The prevalence of epidemic slander and falsehood in all their forms makes it impossible to trust the accounts which reach us. But enough is certainly known to prove that the conflict, besides the misery its cruelties inflict, must last long enough to impoverish the country in all its resources, and whatever be its results, to leave the people filled with bitter feelings which deprive peace of all the blessings that good will can bestow. The afflicting scene, distant though it be, has been regarded with as lively an interest as if it lay in our immediate neighborhood. With every disposition to put the most favorable construction upon the conduct of all parties, and with the fixed resolution to take no part in the deplorable contest, the Government has not only maintained the most strict neutrality, but withheld all expression of opinion upon the matters in dispute, all intimation of a wish as to the result; and in preserving this passive attitude, enjoined alike by wisdom and justice, it has also been the faithful representative of the nation. The earnest and universal desire of the people is to see an end of this most miserable war, and the only apprehension of rational and reflecting men is lest it should leave such a recollection of its dismal horror as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient, as the remembrance of the Reign of Terror in France has for nearly seventy years made the people submit to everything rather than risk the recurrence of that calamitous time.

DEMOCRACY DENOUNCED.

But a solemn and practical lesson is taught by these sad events, and the conduct of the Government on both sides is plainly to be deduced from its structure. The influence of the multitude is supreme, though sometimes disguised and occasionally overcome by the exertions, most rarely by the counsels, of the wealthier and more intelligent portions of the community. *In all ages the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war; while aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace.* But the conduct of the operations of war, as well as engaging in that evil course, is to a great degree in the hands of the multitude, when their voice prevails in the counsels of the State; that is to say, those who are wholly ignorant and unfit to advise are predominant over the skilful and well-informed. Does a General displease them, they require his removal—it may be his punishment. It is in vain that the chiefs of the State resist the demand; they are compelled to obey. This obedience, this yielding their own opinion to the pressure of the multitude, is the gravest offence that rulers can commit. Thus Generals who had gained victories again and again, like LUCKNER and CUSTINE, were sent to the scaffold, when a partial reverse, or an alleged slowness to carry on operations dictated by the Paris clubs, raised a clamor against them. Thus a prince, the most accomplished warrior and statesman of his age, BEDFORD, tarnished his great reputation by yielding to the multitude, and sacrificing the Maid of Orleans to their fury, well aware that she had committed no offence, and was a prisoner of war, after rendering services beyond all price to her sovereign, the Duke's ally. But a yet more memorable instance of this heinous crime, vainly sought to be disguised under the name of weakness, is the Great Sacrifice, suffered, nay designed by Providence, acting as ever through second causes—the giving up of our Saviour by a Governor who thrice over declared his belief in the innocence, nay, in the Divine mission of Jesus, but unable to resist the clamor of the mob, referring to Cæsar, and using his name as well as the high priests'—a Church and King mob; and when we hear sceptics, or rather unbelievers, commending Pilate for his fairness in declaring the mob's victim guiltless, and his courage in standing up against the priests their leaders, it is exactly that which works his condemnation, and of which he himself distinctly expressed his shame, ascribing it to his blameable weakness, as all do who have acted this atrocious part when the danger is over which they have escaped by their baseness. He in truth confessed himself guilty of murder. He fell into universal and merited contempt, and, being removed from his Government, died by his own hands. And let it not be supposed that such extreme and rare instances as we have been contemplating are the only ones of criminal submission to the influence of the multitude. The tyrant of many heads, like the single and ordinary one, does not always rule his slaves with a rod of iron—does not constantly exact enormous sacrifice. But if this first submission be not stoutly resisted, the tyrannical power despises all bounds; caprice is added to domination, while submission becomes a habit, and the reign of reason and knowledge is at an end. Unbounded calamities overwhelm the State bent under the yoke of the multitude, and that yoke cannot be shaken off without a dreadful struggle, involving new and more painful sufferings.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The lessons taught by the sad events in the once United States, and by the faults in their Constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to contemplate, and whose brightness we may anxiously hope that no outbreak of the multitude will be suffered to obscure. The Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all that remains of the Slave-trade. It has long been known that the greater part of that infernal trade is carried on in American ships sailing under false colors, none of their own cruisers interfering effectually. Both the English and French cruisers can now visit each suspected vessel; and the traffic is at an end. I regard this as the second real blow struck at the Slave-trade. The first was the act which I had the happiness of passing through Parliament, just half a century ago, for punishing it as a great crime, instead of treating it as merely contraband—a law soon after adopted by America, but never till of late really executed. Let us hope that our government may be encouraged, by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunderstood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manner of ways, making the Slave-trade a regular means of enriching her Colonial Governors, sent to recruit their ruined fortunes by bribes from felons, the result being the importation into Cuba of 40,000 negroes yearly.

THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR ON THIS COUNTRY—PATIENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The American civil war has severely affected this country, (as well as France,) producing great distress in all those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their well-being. The hardships which they are enduring have not disturbed their minds, or shaken their faith in principles which they had, upon examination and reflection, adopted in prosperous times. *They know that the want of the raw material which sets their industry in motion would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it; and they assent to the wise and just forbearance of our Government without a murmur.* Their patience under sufferings beyond all former experience is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrifice to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors, who, in their ignorance, always rushed to the conclusion that every calamity under which they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference of their superiors in social position.

The American Government and the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

In executing the slaver (Capt. CORDON) the other day, for a crime of which scores had been guilty, the Government of President LINCOLN was intent upon a political demonstration. To hold over the South the fear of abolition is the obvious policy of Washington, and this fear will be best aroused by a show of decision in dealing with all questions relating to Slavery. Although the Southern States are not importers of Africans, whom the planters fear and dislike, and the breeders dread as competitors with the native-raised negroes; although there has been, probably, hardly a slave-cargo landed at a Southern port during the present generation, yet there is just enough sympathy and just enough feeling of solidarity between South Carolina and Cuba to make the treaty with England felt as a blow by the South. It is a defeat of their party, and a triumph of the Abolitionists; it will make the Government appear in earnest, inasmuch as the President does not allow even international jealousy to dissuade him from giving English corvettes the right to bring-to American merchantmen, to board them, demand their papers, examine their stores and cargo and the arrangements of the ships, and, if dissatisfied, to take them into port for adjudication. Without wishing to detract from the merit of the concession which the United States Government has now made to us, we may say that the treaty has no little reference to the war which is now raging. Probably neither the President nor Mr. SEWARD would deny this. They would rather admit the fact, and declare that the sword of abolition suspended over the rebels is likely to be the chief instrument in bringing them to terms. Mr. SEWARD, we believe, has been the principal mover in this matter, which originated entirely with the American Government. The treaty was proposed first in a less formal shape, and then, when Lord LYONS objected that it would be dangerous to act upon an informal agreement, it was drawn up as it now stands. *If Mr. Seward had desired to avert the danger of a British interference on the part of the South, he could not have hit upon a better expedient than to give the Liberal statesmen of this country, who have strong Anti-Slavery feelings, a treaty, the working of which will require not only peace, but cordiality between the Governments.* With the respective ships of war boarding the respective merchantmen of the two nations, and with three mixed Courts of Justice sitting at Sierra Leone, the Cape and New-York, each Power must use much forbearance and urbanity toward the other. Let us hope that the concessions which the American Secretary has made to us will not be viewed with distrust by his countrymen. The honor of the American flag is as safe in the hands of our naval officers as in those of Americans themselves, and we feel sure that Mr. LINCOLN's Government will never have cause to regret the course into which humanity or policy has now directed it.

England's Attitude Toward America.

From the London Times.

We acted on motives which, however unintelligible they may seem in America, were perfectly comprehensible to ourselves. We thought it unworthy of a great nation to allow our view of international law, and the duties it involves, to be warped and distorted by the pleading of a merely material interest. The fact that the cotton of the South was very needful to us made the war more distressing, but furnished, in our view, no valid ground for intervention. Past injuries, if we did not think fit to resent them when the Union was strong and united, we thought it below our dignity to resent in the moment of its weakness and adversity. Future security we preferred to look for rather in the good feeling which our conduct seemed to us peculiarly calculated to produce than in availing ourselves of the temporary weakness and heavy misfortune of a kindred people. In this point only we confess we see some reason to believe that we may have been mistaken. We do not believe that, had we pushed to the utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our way, we could have been the objects of more bitter hostility, not only among the ignorant and misguided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repent our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed toward those who have no power to appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves, instead of putting so much confidence in the fairness and good feeling of others. *If this fact be established, the error is still reparable.* The North cannot see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratitude or good will, but to abstinence from hatred and reviling. A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion, and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive, that they have been treated by England as they never have treated her, and as, if she had thought more of her own interests, and less of their misfortune, she never would have treated them.

The Steamer Circassian.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A report having appeared in the *Times* and other journals, to the effect that the steamer *Circassian*, recently seized off the Havanna, was wholly or in part laden with warlike stores and other articles contraband of war, and was, moreover, bound to one of the blockaded ports of the Southern States of America, I beg, as the owner of that vessel, to say most distinctly that such a statement is essentially and entirely false. Her cargo consisted chiefly of wines, spirits, tea, coffee, and Manchester goods, and she did not carry a single article that could be classed as contraband of war. She was chartered from Bordeaux to Havana, but, falling short of coal, put into the Island of St. Thomas to obtain a supply. This port she left about the 26th of April, and when intercepted by the United States cruiser, on the 4th of May, she was in the direct steam track from St. Thomas to the Havana, and distant from the latter port only 20 miles.

If this were not sufficient to prove her destination, the fact that her draught of water is upward of 20 feet, and that there is no harbor of the Confederate States capable of receiving such a vessel, ought to be conclusive on the point.

Begging your insertion of this, I am, Sir, yours, obediently, Z. C. PEARSON.

No. 34 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E. C., June 6.

France and the American Contest.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes its first three columns to a consideration of the actual state of affairs in America. The article, which is in very prominent type, is signed by M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. It does not deny that the capture of New-Orleans is a great victory for the North, but adds:

"What does this victory prove? Does it prove that the conquest of the South by force of arms is henceforth possible? Does it change the nature of things? Does it cancel distances? And, in the hearts of men determined to make a desperate resistance, will it engender submission to the victor? Cast a glance upon the map of that immense country, and then tell us whether, after as before the capture of New-Orleans, the North, advancing deep into the South, will not meet with the same insurmountable obstacles that England had to encounter at the time of the War of Independence—distances, climate, impossibility of procuring provisions, and an energetic people defending their homes? Such is, in fact, now the actual state of the question. The South defends its firesides. The most skillful paradoxes will not succeed in changing opinion upon this point, and the truth conveyed in the recent words of Mr. GLADSTONE: 'The North is fighting for supremacy; the South is fighting for its independence.'

Nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the banks of the Mississippi are in the power of the Federals. Yet, considering everything, the Confederation of the South has refused proposals less offers of since the 4th of March, 1861, if it contemplate only the power of the States in square miles. It is scarcely inclosed within its limits, and has under its flag the greater portion of the States which were neutral on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN. Moreover, the army commanded by Gen. BEAUREGARD, far from being dispersed or weakened, is increasing, gaining strength and preparing for proximate eventualities, according to plans which certainly exist, although they have not transpired. Thus the *dénouement* by war is further off than ever, and those who advise the North to fight to the last without mercy or consideration, those who urge it to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare for the whole of America if their counsels were followed. We entertain other sentiments and other ideas. We never wished to see one of the belligerents crush the other. Inspired by that wise and generous policy which, at the commencement of the war, offered its mediation, we never desired that, under the pretext of emancipating 4,000,000 of negroes, Slavery should be imposed on 6,000,000 of whites. Certainly, like our adversaries, at least as much as they do, we aspire to the emancipation of the slaves, but we wish for that emancipation by the progress of ideas, and by the conciliation of interests, not by ruin and massacre!

The occupation of New-Orleans has not modified our sentiments and our ideas, no more than it has modified the nature of the struggle and advanced things in America."

VERY LATEST PER CHINA.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, May 24.

It is stated that the failure of the opium crop will cause no loss to the Indian revenue.

Mr. LAING has left for England.

Shirtings active; Mule Twist in good demand; Cotton dull; Copper—nothing doing; Opium, 1,605 rs.

Exchange on London, 2s. ¼d. Government Securities—Four per Cents, 95; Fives, 106; Fives and a Half, 113.

CALCUTTA, Friday, May 23.

(By Telegraph to Bombay.)

SHIRTINGS firm. TWIST improving. COPPER declining.

The INDIGO crop is progressing favorably.

Exchange on London 2s. 0⅜d.; Government Securities, Four Per Cents, 94; Fives, 105; Fives and Half, 112.

FREIGHTS, 70s.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, June 7.

The *Northern Post* of to-day publishes a circular of Count PALONIENES, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the Assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the new plan of administration for the Communes.

It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs, and concludes by ordering the Governors to send in their reports by October next at the latest.

PARIS, Saturday, June 7—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 68f. 80c. ex-coupon, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on evening of 4th, and at Bremen on the afternoon of the 6th.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Conduct of the People—Submitting Quietly—Sentiments of the Citizens—Amount of Cotton Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Seldom has a "conquered" city, as the people of Memphis seem determined to consider their own to be, submitted more quietly and utterly to the rule of the conquerors than in the present instance.

More perfect order and quiet than now prevails here could scarcely be found in the most out-of-the-way country village in the "land of steady habits."

Yet I am hardly inclined to admit that this absence of anything like a spirit of insubordination arises wholly from fear.

It is true that from the river in front of the city the dark forms of seven National gunboats now turn their frowning ports and protruding guns upon the town. It is true also that at almost every street corner one encounters the neat uniform and gleaming bayonet of a National soldier. Yet I believe that were all this show of authority removed, and the population of Memphis to remain as at present, without the return hither of those discordant spirits who fled at the approach of the National flotilla, and without any attempt on the part of the Confederate Government to reassert itself here, the city would tacitly remain under the jurisdiction of the National Government, without any attempt on the part of the citizens now here to disturb that relation.

In other words, were the question of secession or Union now equally presented to the citizens of Memphis, disentangled from feelings of sectional jealousy, and with no outside influences brought to bear upon them, a very large majority would vote unhesitatingly for Union. And yet this should not be taken as evidence of any returning love for the old Union in the hearts of the Memphians, or as an acknowledgment that the rebellion *per se* was wrong.

Among a number of intelligent and moderate men with whom I have conversed, while nearly all were willing to admit that the rebellion, at the time it was undertaken, was a political mistake, there was scarcely one who did not insist on the inherent right of the South to establish its own government, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Acknowledging that the leaders of the rebellion had undertaken to establish a nationality on a very fallacious and inefficient basis, they, at the same time, insisted on the right of the Southern States to become an independent nation whenever they should demonstrate their capability to be self-supporting and self-protecting.

At the same time they frankly admit that the present rebellion is hopeless, and are anxious, therefore, for the most speedy restoration of peace.

I believe it is the lack of faith in the success of the rebellion which has been mistakenly represented in the Northern journals as Union feeling in Memphis. Had there been but an even chance of the rebellion succeeding, we should have heard very little of Unionism here. Most of those cases which undoubtedly occurred here of persecution, ostensibly for holding Union sentiments, were instigated either by private grudge, or a spirit of mob violence, assuming the garb of patriotism to gratify their own private ends.

At the same time, there is here a large class of citizens of Northern birth, who have been attracted to this place by its superior business facilities, and now comprise nearly all its more enterprising and influential business men. These men, having never felt any sympathy with Slavery, were from the beginning opposed to the rebellion, which they regarded as the natural result of that system; but, from the force of circumstances, have been compelled to lend it their nominal support.

They, of course, hailed the arrival of the National forces with joy; and, although even yet any very public demonstrations of satisfaction might expose their property to danger from skulking vagabonds, who hate the North with a malignity only conceivable by those who have been brought in contact with the scum of Southern cities.

The administration of the affairs of the City, under the supervision of Acting Brig.-Gen. FITCH, of the Indiana Brigade, appears to give general satisfaction both to the citizens and to the Union forces. The plan of action laid down in his proclamation of the 7th, at the time of taking possession of the city, has been strictly adhered to, and appears to be generally approved. I suppose you have already received a copy of this proclamation, but lest you should not have done so, I append one.

It will be seen by this that although military possession has been taken of the city, it is not considered as being under any other than its former municipal government in the administration of its local affairs, except so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned. This regulation, I am glad to say, is being strictly enforced, and to this untimely cutting off of what has hitherto been one of the most fruitful sources and supports of the rebellion, I am inclined to attribute much of the unexpected quiet and good order which prevails. There seemed at first a disposition on the part of certain dealers in the article to test the earnestness of the military authorities in the enforcement of their orders, but the prompt seizure and destruction of three or four stocks of the contraband fluid appeared to strike a wholesome conviction to their souls, and at present the city is, at least so far as external appearances go, as dry as the desert of Sahara.

In my last letter from this point, I am inclined to think I wrote by mistake "five hundred" bales of cotton as the amount destroyed in this place. It should have been 1,500. The exact figures from official sources are 1,494 bales.

Notwithstanding that the crop of last year was lighter than usual, there is still, in spite of the attempted destruction, no inconsiderable quantity remaining which its owners are eagerly endeavoring to ship North. In order to do so, it is necessary to procure a permit from the Provost-Marshal, which is readily granted on the applicant subscribing to the following oath of allegiance.

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to all State, County, or Confederate Power; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the National Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

It will readily be conceived that the proffering of such a pledge as this is a severe *experimentum crucis* to the professed patriotism of some of the people here. It is amusing to stand in the office of the Provost-Marshal and witness some of the scenes which occur there. In comes some surly planter, or flippant young Memphian, desiring to transfer himself or his goods to the North. "Certainly, sir," responds the polite Marshal; "you will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government." After some hesitation, and considerable inward squirming, the applicant gruffly remarks, "Well, I'll take it."

The oath is propounded. As it is read out, the applicant's face assumes an expression of mingled surprise and indignation, almost sublime in its intensity

"Why, Sir, I cannot take that oath. It compels me to discountenance and discourage all secession forever."

"Yes, Sir."

"And then it binds me to maintain the National authority over that of my own State. No, Sir. I cannot take that oath."

"Very well, Sir. There is no compulsion in the matter. But until you do, I shall be obliged to refuse you permission to leave town, or to ship or receive goods by the river."

At the same time, a very large number of people have already come forward and voluntarily taken the oath.

Among these are some twenty or thirty Confederate officers and soldiers, who have become disgusted with the recent conduct of the war on the part of the rebels, and are very glad to be thus easily set off, and allowed to remain quietly at home.

An unpleasant affair occurred in the city last night. An officer of the gunboat *Carondelet* was shot in a house of ill-fame in the city. The individual who committed the act was a brother of the notorious Col. FORREST, of the rebel army, and was intoxicated at the time. The affair appears to have been a private quarrel, and without any political significance.

The perpetrator was immediately arrested, and is now in the custody of the military authorities.

The Tax-Bill—Its Ruinous Effect on Home Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of yesterday, "Home Industry," in his comments on the tax on manufactures, fails to mention the one fatal objection to the tax, which must insure its speedy repeal, should it become a law. It is this: The tax, whatever its amount, is just so much abstracted or withdrawn from the capital of the manufacturers, and, if the estimated amount of $30,000,000 shall be yielded by this tax, then just $30,000,000. In twelve months, will have been withdrawn, in cash, from the manufacturing capital of the country. Manufacturers sell on six, eight, or nine months' time, and render statements of account for settlement the 1st of January and July. This is almost universally the practice, where the amount purchased at any one time is not large enough for a note. At the periods of settlement notes are passed at six, eight or nine months, as the case may be, from the average date of the purchases, so that goods purchased in the first half of the year are not actually paid for till in September, October, or November, and the purchases of the last half of the year, in the following March, April, or May. But the tax is required to be paid in cash every month. The idea of the framers of the Tax bill, that the manufacturers could immediately re-collect their tax from their customers in cash, every business man knows is simply absurd and out of the question. If got back at all, it will be in the general settlements of accounts between buyers and sellers. To illustrate the working of this tax, just for one moment suppose that the importing and wholesale merchants of the City of New-York were required by law, under the most stringent penalties, to pay three per cent. to Government on their sales, in cash, the 1st of every month. How many solvent merchants do you suppose there would be at the end of the year, and to what extent would all business have been cramped, crippled, and broken down?

But how is this curtailment of manufacturing capital, and consequent diminished production, to affect the habits of mechanics and operatives, which hosts are soon to be swelled by the soldier mechanics and laborers returned from the war, and to be still added to by a larger emigration than the country has witnessed for years? You have the answer in few words, but they are pregnant with meaning. Low wages, idleness, stagnant trade, and hard times; and all the demoralizing effects which are sure to follow in their train. And then consider in this connection, that the manufacturers who shall survive this Government pressure, will be doing well if they maintain themselves, as they have for two years past, at the expense paying point, and you will have just so much less wealth in the country at the end of the year, as the profits of the manufacturers would have amounted to with a full business; by which I mean such an amount of business as their various establishments are scaled for doing, so as to yield over business expenses, a fair profit on the capital invested. This item of loss to the country will not be less probably than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Had the simple, equitable and just mode of taxation, concurrently recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Boston, representing the best business talent of the country, been adopted, as embodied substantially in Senator SIMMONS' substitute for the House bill, the promise of the near future would have been very different. The manufacturers would have had a full business, the demand for labor would have kept pace with its supply, new avenues of employment would have been opened up by the investment of new capital in new manufacturing enterprises, the wages of mechanics and laborers would have been high, and we should have enjoyed emphatically good times. In short, the tax, applied in a manner so little burdensome and offensive, would have acted as a stimulus to carry the productive energies of the country to their highest point of development.

But it is as true now as in the ancient times, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad;" and the Republican Party seems destined rapidly to become an eminent illustration of the truth of the saying. OBSERVER.

MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MURDER IN WATER-STREET.

A Woman Compelled to Drink Three Quarts of Burning Fluid and Alcohol in an Hour.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, a notice was received at the Coroner's office, from Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, that a woman named CATHERINE CURRAN, had just died at No. 279 Water-street, under circumstances which warranted the belief that she had been poisoned. Coroner RANNEY went immediately to the place and held an inquest upon the body. A post-mortem examination was made by the Coroner's Deputy, and from the stomach of the deceased there was taken a large quantity of fluid which is believed to be a mixture of alcohol and burning-fluid. In order to be more certain, however, a portion of the liquid was put into a bottle, sealed up, and sent to a noted chemist of this City, for the purpose of analyzation.

The evidence upon the inquest developed substantially the following facts: That the deceased, CATHARINE CURRAN, who is about 28 years of age, had for some time past been living a dissolute course of life with a man named JAMES WINTHROP. Recently he cast her off, and went in company with another woman named HONORA MORRISSEY, and with her he had, for a few weeks past, resided at No. 272 Water-street. About a week ago, CATHARINE determined to go back and live with WINTHROP, and such was the tenacity with which she clung to him, and such were the earnest prayers with which she besought him to take her back, that he became tired of her importunities, and, in company with HONORA, formed the diabolical plan of destroying her life by making her drink a mixture, composed of equal parts of burning fluid and alcohol; and incredible as it may appear, witnesses testified upon the inquest that the deceased was compelled to drink three decanters full of this fiery fluid, each decanter containing a quart, in one hour. The result was death in a short time thereafter.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to her death, on the 18th day of June, 1862, by reason of the above-named mixture, administered to her by JAMES WINTHROP and HONORA MORRISSEY, with the intent to take her life."

WINTHROP has been taken into custody, through the efforts of Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, aided by some of his best officers. HONORA, the other party implicated, has made her escape, but it is believed she cannot long evade the officers of justice.

Arrival of Pierre Soule.

HE TAKES LODGINGS AT THE ASTOR.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* which arrived from New-Orleans, yesterday, was PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. BUTLER by orders from Washington. ADOLPHO MASURRAN, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanies him as a prisoner. On the arrival of the *Ocean Queen*, Deputy-Marshal BORST was dispatched to escort the prisoners to the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street. Mr. SOULE has been quite ill since he left New-Orleans, and appears very low-spirited. He is accompanied by a negro servant named "Jule," who says he is a free man, and has been employed for seven years past by Mr. SOULE, who pays him regular wages. The prisoners were allowed the freedom of the ship during the passage from New-Orleans, but SOULE was not allowed to hold private communication with anyone.

The prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office yesterday an hour or more waiting for Mr. MURRAY, who was absent on business. On his return, Mr. SOULE requested the privilege of going to the New-York Hotel, but the Marshal suggested the Astor House as being nearer the office, and the two prisoners were escorted thither by deputies, where they were furnished with rooms and whatever edibles they chose to order. The order of the Government to Gen. BUTLER was to send the prisoners to Fort Warren, Boston harbor; but previous to their arrival here that order was countermanded, and the Marshal of this District had received no instructions what to do with them. On hearing of their arrival he immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but did not receive an answer in time to remove the prisoners last evening, and they were consequently permitted to remain at the Astor House.

Look out for Counterfeits.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

As a general rule, when counterfeiters wish to make a successful business, in putting off their spurious bills in this City, they select Saturday evening, or some other evening, when, owing to circumstances, the butchers, shop-keepers and tradesmen of all classes, are too busy with their customers to spend much time in scrutinizing a bank bill presented to them or to examine the *Bank-Note Detector* with the same care they would upon ordinary occasions. Yesterday, however, was an exception. At an early hour in the morning, counterfeit $5 bills upon "The Manufacturers' Bank of Troy," this State, were put into circulation simultaneously in all parts of this City and Brooklyn. The fact that the spurious notes are excellent imitations of the genuine, in every respect except one, aided the members of the gang very materially in their efforts to swindle the public. The only difference which could be discovered, between the good and bad $5, notes of this bank, even by brokers and others who are adepts in the business, is, that in the genuine, the

which are "La Chasse," the duet by MARCADANTE, MEY-ERBEER'S "Pardon de Ploermel," sung with most finished effect by Miss STELZA, and the cavatina by ROSSINI, deserve special notice for the truly artistic manner in which they were rendered. Master PAPE played as he always does, well. His GOTTSCHALK'S "Last Hope" was given with all the perfection of art with which its composer invests it, and his imitations of both GOTTSCHALK and THALBERG drew forth an unequivocal and spontaneous recognition of their truthfulness. After the closing song, a quickly-sped hour was pleasantly passed in looking at the Abbott Collection of Paintings, and in the mutual interchange of kindly greetings. The affair may well be termed a success.

REVIEW OF MALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 32 IN THEIR ELEGANT NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The annual examination of this school having been omitted in consequence of the transition from their temporary quarters, to the elegant new building now occupied by them, occurring at the time set apart by the Superintendent for their examination, a review of the several classes comprising the male department, under Mr. T. DWIGHT MARTIN, Principal, was yesterday conducted by Mr. HENRY RIDDLE, Assistant City Superintendent of the Public Schools. The review was witnessed, and heartily enjoyed in its peculiar features by a large number of friends of the pupils, and by the Commissioners and Trustees of the School Board. After the usual opening exercises of Scripture reading, singing, recitation, and declamation, the *military drill* riveted the attention. A goodly regiment of young Americans took the floor, (and but a very narrow strip of it at a time, considering the height of ambition, breadth of character and depth of patriotism which was represented,) and nobly indeed did they illustrate the fascinating tactics. Their drill-master is Mr. BABCOCK, who looked as proud a Colonel as ever gave the word "Advance!" for it is always *advance*, and *never* retreat, among this representative class. The bewildering evolutions were aptly followed by a declamatory effort, full of expression, in denouncing "Secession," by Master LEWIS DUNN. The book-keeping class was next in order, and a couple of formidable-looking blackboards were produced, one of which was covered with lines of figures, and the other presented a blank surface. The class had never seen the blackboard exercise as then placed, and a small, but as it turned out, a hugely ambitious young mathematician, was invited to a near observation of the figured board, and to strike a balance-sheet on the blank surface. The young gent in question responded to the invitation with military promptitude, but having assumed a position ante-blackboard, he looked goodnaturedly up at the figures, as if he had rather undertaken something nearer his size; and the figures frowned down upon his lilliputian audacity, and the considerate teacher suggested the mounting of a bench; but the prospective vanquisher only glanced at his piece of chalk, which was by no means so large as pieces of chalk generally are, and mounting his ambition upon stilts, instead of his body, he made a long arm, and, with tip-toe aid and tip-toe precision, he drew a bee-line straight across the upper part of his dark antagonist; a little space was left above, and only a little, whereon no doubt the little fellow mentally chalked *Excelsior*. While some of the spectators were engrossed in noting the progress of the balance-sheet, others were interested in the proceedings of the remainder of the class, who, under the judicious questioning of their teacher, Mr. WM. MENZIES ADAMS, who carries with him the sympathies of every pupil, were exhibiting a degree of excellence which promises to fill our counting-houses with such accountants as are rarely to be met now-a-days. It is very plain to perceive when *nature* has commissioned a teacher and when men have manufactured one. None perceive it quicker, or show its results more plainly, than the pupils. The singing of the "Flag of the Free" proved, as Mr. RIDDLE, in his closing remarks, said, that this school possesses a finer chorus of voices, or they have been better trained, than any school in the City. The closing "Gloria Patri" was truly glorious. Some eloquent declamation, which it would take too much space to remark in detail, did great credit to the young orators. The distribution of semi-annual certificates, by Dr. WILLIAMS, was a very interesting affair. Mr. RIDDLE made a brief and congratulatory address at the close of the exercises.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND STRAWBERRY FEAST AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—The Old Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held a grand Floral and Strawberry Festival, last night, at the Model Home under their auspices, in Forty-second-strhet. No structure in the City is better adapted to give fine effect to artistic displays of taste, than these great galleries, open from first floor to dome, around which the beautifully arranged skylight runs, giving ample ventilation at night, and admitting the bright effulgence of day. The display of flags was unsurpassed, many of them being edged with wreaths of natural flowers and evergreen. Some fair hands, accustomed to cull from Nature's groves in the land of flowers, the garden-spots near the tropics now subverted by the dread carnage of war, were busy engaged in forming some of the rare and choice boquets of exotics which filled the spacious vestibule with bewildering perfume. Some of these boquets with their pretty holders, or rather pedestals, were sold for five dollars each. Below stairs, Mrs. HARVEY, the matron, assisted by the lady managers, had arranged a feast to tempt the gods. Pineapple, alternating with its rosy neighbors, the strawberries, and surrounded with elaborate silver baskets of delicate cake, any extent of cream, either frozen or in its rich consistency, the invitation to partake was irresistible. The evening closed with addresses by ministers of the Church, and also by several laymen who are influential in the cause of the Home. Instrumental and vocal music also enlivened the feast. Fifty old ladies at present enjoy the hospitalities of the Home.

PROGRESS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF OUR OWN CITY.—The beautiful grounds in Central Park, comprising over five acres, unsurpassed in location, are being neatly fenced in around the Mount St. Vincent buildings, which are rapidly approaching completion in repairs. In another week they will be ready to receive our suffering soldiers, who, under the gentle nursing of the Sisters of Charity, and the intelligent auspices of the Medical Board, who have already volunteered their services, they must soon recover. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, having the whole affair in charge have evinced a contagious zeal and perseverance the effects of which are being realized in the tendering of the wealth and influence of less active citizens for their use in furthering this timely enterprise. The accommodations will be sufficient for 600 patients, and when the wards are fully completed and furnished they will present a welcome rest to camp-disgusted and war-wearied invalids. Eighty thousand dollars are to be immediately appropriated to fitting up the wards. The Board of Consulting Surgeons comprise some of our best medical men, Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, Wm. H. Van Buren, Isaac Wood, Gurdon Buck and others. The Attending Surgeons are Drs. John J. Crane, Henry B. Sands, C. F. Woodward, Wm. H. Draper, Elsworth Eliot, Mark Blumenthal, and eight others. The Resident Physician and Surgeon is to be J. J. CONNOLLY, M. D. The Sisters of Charity are privileged to suggest changes in any respect that it occurs to them as advantageous.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER IN MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Mr. WILLIAM M. SMITH, Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., has left at this office a letter, written in German, directed to "Mrs. SPENGLER, care of C. MARGROFF, No. 308 Houston-street," which was taken from the pocket of a soldier found dead in a pine thicket, on the banks of the Chickahominy, under circumstances that induce the belief that he committed suicide. The name of the soldier could not be ascertained, nor the regiment to which he belonged, but a receipt for $10, paid to Chaplain BULKLEY, for forwarding by Adams Express Company, was also found in his pocket, signed ANTON SPENGLER, Company B, (no regiment.) The letter and receipt can be seen by calling at this office, and further information relative to the disposition of the body, and the circumstances under which it was found, can be obtained by addressing Lieut. WHITNEY, Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., under Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A MAN FOUND IN THE STREET WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Nineteenth Precinct Police found a man lying upon the sidewalk, in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, with his throat severely cut, and in a dying condition, through loss of blood. He was immediately taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed, though there is little hope of his recovery. It has been ascertained that his name is MICHAEL FERNEY, and that he was recently discharged from the United States Army, where he has served for the last two years. From information derived from the best possible source, it is believed that FERNEY cut his own throat, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—Yesterday morning the annual exhibition of the Grammar School of New-York University was held in the large chapel in the University Building. The place was crowded with the fair friends of the students, who, upon the conclusion of each address, showered boquets innumerable upon the speaker. Dodworth's Band was present, which, at intervals, played a variety of patriotic airs. At the conclusion of the programme, which was a long and varied one, Chancellor FERRIS delivered prizes for exemplary conduct and proficiency, and honorably mentioned those who were worthy of it.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner RENNY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 14 Monroe-street, upon THOMAS SCULLY, who fell through a hatchway, at a distillery establishment in Twenty-first-street, some time in March last. The injured man was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until about ten days ago, when his friends became so dissatisfied with the treatment which he received at that institution, that they took him away, and had him attended by their family physician. He continued to fail gradually until yesterday afternoon, when he died.

A MAN DROWNED AT PECK-SLIP.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL WHALEN, a native of Ireland, aged 24 years, who accidentally fell into the water, from the deck of the steamboat *Traveler*, on Saturday night last, while engaged in casting off the line, just as the boat was leaving her dock at the foot of Peck-slip, for New-Haven. The body was not recovered until yesterday morning. The verdict was "Death from accidental drowning."

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DISPENSARIES.—At the seven Dispensaries of this City, no less than 17,999 persons have received gratuitous medical and surgical treatment during the month of May. Of these, 2,032 were visited at their respective residences, and 15,967 were treated at the Dispensaries. The chief mortality arose from phthisis, and erysipelas. Lung diseases were more prevalent than any others; the most important being phthisis and pneumonia.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. CLINTON BERRY.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Capt. CLINTON BERRY, who died at Baltimore, last Monday, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., took place from his late residence in East Thirty-seventh-street. Deceased belonged to the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which was among the first to answer to the call of the President at the commencement of the war.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.—In the General Sessions PATRICK RILEY was placed upon trial, under an indictment for rape, upon the complaint of one MARGARET PECK, a married woman, somewhat in years. The first count was for rape; the second, for an attempt to commit rape. The jury found him guilty of the attempt to commit rape, as charged in the second count. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

WATCHERS WANTED FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association renew their appeal for night watchers for the wounded soldiers. Those willing to serve can address either of the following gentlemen of the committee: JAS. S. STEARNS, No 106 Broadway; N. B. COLLINS, No. 9 South, or W. A. MARTIN, No. 104 Bank-street.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A lad 14 years old, named LATHAM MITCHELL, residing at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, was seriously shot, on Tuesday evening, while playing with a pistol. The ball passed through one of his hands, entered the right breast and came out at his back. Notwithstanding the severity of the wound, his physicians say that it is possible he may recover.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man was found, yesterday, in the water at Pier No. 29, East River. The deceased was of medium build, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had short sandy hair and whiskers, and was about 40 years of age. He had been in the water about ten days. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

SENTENCED.—PETER JOHNSON, a negro, who was indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit the offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—PATRICK HOGAN was tried for and convicted of grand larceny from the person. He was remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.—LOUIS LUTZ, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill, was discharged, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JUNE EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual June exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday afternoon, with a larger and better display of fruits, plants and flowers, than ever before presented to the public for inspection by this Society. The florists and horticulturists from different parts of this and the neighboring States have been largely drawn upon to render the exhibition as attractive and interesting as possible. The Society, to meet the increasing wants of the public, has, with commendable liberality, engaged the whole of the Academy of Music for this exhibition, and the articles on exhibition are placed upon the floor that covers the stage and parquet. When balls are given in this house Dodworth's Band furnishes the music. There are on the different tables over one hundred varieties of the strawberry alone, of all shades and colors, from which fact some idea of the extent of the exhibition can be inferred by the reader. The strawberries vary in size from the small meadow sweet to those so large that one would almost be enough to satisfy the appetite of the most voracious berry eater. The special premium of $10 for the best quart has been awarded to FRANCIS DRILL, of Newark. Mr. BURGESS, of Glen Cove; FULLER and others, of Brooklyn, have tables of this delicious fruit. Messrs. DALLEDRUZE & TELLER, A. G. BURGESS, of Brooklyn, and P. BRIMERS, of New-Jersey, as usual, have on exhibition a splendid display of cut flowers and flowers in pots. A. BRIDGMAN, of Broadway, New-York, has a table, containing twenty varieties of the gloxania; G. A. MESSELBERG, a fine lot of fuschias; Mrs. A. HENDERSON, a monster Scotch thistle, five feet high: D. FOULIS has a large and beautiful assortment of pelargoniums; Mr. PARSONS, of Flushing, L. I., has a table of small and rare oak planks with leaves of variegated color, among which is particularly noticeable the Quercus Loretti. Mr. PARSONS also has altheas and a Japan gingko tree on his table; a mammoth squash preserved from the Boston Exhibition of 1861, and a Canada crooked-neck squash are to be seen on one of the tables. Mrs. JAMES HUMPHREY, as usual, makes an imposing display with some very beautiful variegated fuschias, wild and hot-house flowers. Mr. BURGESS, of Brooklyn, contributes a lot of sweet-williams and cut roses. Messrs. E. & G. MARSHALL, of Poughkeepsie, some luscious grapes; also, DAVID FOWLIS and JAMES BOGE, of Brooklyn, make contributions of the same kind of fruit; JOHN YOUNG, a fine lot of cherries; G. MARC, of Astoria, a plate of peaches; S. N. SIDELL has the best single dish of strawberries; G. N. BALDWIN the second best: Mrs. PACKER contributes a tree upon which both oranges and lemons are growing finely; J. A. MESSELBERG receives a premium for the best exhibition of cut flowers; P. BRUME, of Lewellyn Park, a premium for the second best lot of cut flowers. PHILIP ZEH exhibits some splendid baskets and boquets of flowers, also a lot of Gloxanias; J. MALLEN, hand boquets; A. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brooklyn, two tables filled with moss basket plants, and has been awarded the special premium of $10. There are rustic picture-frames, apparatus for heating green-houses, books on horticulture, frames for preserving flowers—a Boston notion, and last, but not least, a "What is it," which all should see. The attendance last evening, we are gratified in being able to say, was large. The exhibition will be open this and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This building will be closed next week for extensive alterations. The Directors find that people don't like to sit in boxes from which two-thirds of the stage only can be seen, or in seats from which the heads of the actors alone are visible, and have wisely decided to lower several feet the fronts of the galleries or circles. When this is done there will be no seat from which the entire stage will not be visible, and the house will be equal in every respect to any in the country.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on Tuesday night arrested two men named CHARLES SMITH and STEPHEN EMERY, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, N. Y. Upon the person of SMITH $110 in the counterfeit bills were found, and about $90 in good money. The accused were yesterday fully committed for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE JERSEY CITY ALMSHOUSE.—The Catholic clergy of Jersey City have sent a memorial to the Common Council, complaining that they are not allowed exclusive charge of the Catholic children in that institution, but that the inmates are classed together and receive instruction from the clergy of all denominations, both Protestant and Catholic. They ask to have a separate service, and the organization of a separate Sunday School for the Catholic children. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Alms. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the matter, and some difficulty is anticipated in its settlement.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of a boy named JOHN MORROW, aged three years, who was run over by one of the horse cars on Tuesday, and sustained such severe injuries as to cause death. A verdict was rendered that death was caused by injuries accidentally received.

DETECTIVE POLICE.—An ordinance passed the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday evening, adding three men to the Police force, and empowering the Chief of Police and the Police Committee to appoint three policemen for detective or special service. The duty of these men will be to attend the ferries and depots, to effect the arrest of pickpockets and swindlers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 6049, 6047, 25, 941, 1723, 1909, 2295, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325 *Part II.*—Nos. 6068½, added to calendar of Wednesday, June 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 3556, 1856, 1854, 1054, 658, 1036, 1236, 2096, 1852, 1798.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge SHIPMAN has sent down his decisions in the three following cases heard before him, as follows:

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS COMING TO A DOCK.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. *The Steamboat Pomona.*—This is a libel for a collision. The parties are rival Ferry Companies, running boats from New-York to Staten Island, stopping at the same intermediate landings. The collision occurred at the New-Brighton Dock Landing, in June, 1861. The claimants' boat, the *Pomona*, reached the dock first, both having left New-York at about the same time. The *Huguenot*, the libelants' boat, had nearly or quite passed the *Pomona* as the latter lay at the dock, landing her passengers, and was in the act of passing in ahead of the *Pomona* to reach the landing. When her bow had reached within about ten feet of the dock, the *Pomona* cast off her lines, and dashed on between the *Huguenot* and the dock, raking both as she passed, and damaging the latter boat.

I think the *Huguenot* had a right to reach her landing-place by passing in ahead of the *Pomona*, as she was attempting to do, and that it was the duty of the latter to have backed, if she wished to leave the dock before the other boat, and passed to the stern of her.

Decree for libelant, Mr. Williams; for claimant, Messrs. Clark & Hale.

The North Shore Staten Island Ferry Co. vs. *The Steamboot Huguenot.*—The libelants are owners of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, running from New-York to Staten Island. The *Huguenot* is owned by a rival company, and runs on the same route. The suit is brought to recover damages for a collision which occured at the landing in the village of Factoryville, where both boats touch, and took place June 10, 1861. The boats approached the dock from opposite courses. The wharf was long enough for both boats to have landed at the same time with ease and safety. They reached the dock both at about the same time, the *Hunt* perhaps a little the first. The *Huguenot* approached under too great headway, which ought to have been sooner checked, as it might have been without any difficulty whatever. The consequence was she passed the point of the dock where it was her duty to have stopped, and struck the *Hunt* on her bow, doing the latter some damage. There was no excuse for this, and she is therefore adjudged in fault, and must be held responsible.

Decree for libelants, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Clark & Hale; for claimants, Mr. Williams.

SALVAGE—PRACTICE—LACHES.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. *The Steamboat Thomas Hunt.*—This suit is instituted to recover salvage alleged to have been earned by the libelants' boat, the *Southfield*, in relieving from distress the *Thomas Hunt* in New-York Bay, and taking her to a place of safety. The service was rendered in Jan. 19, 1861. The night was dark, somewhat foggy, and considerable quantities of ice were floating in the bay. I have had some doubt whether this was a case of salvage service at all; but I am inclined to the opinion, on the whole, that it was. Capt. Braisted, who was a passenger on the *Southfield*, testifies to the peril of the *Hunt*. He is familiar with the navigation of the bay, knew the character of the night, and the situation of the *Hunt*. She was in the ice and had broken her crank, by which she was disabled for the time being.

The claimants allege a custom among boats of this character running in the bay to assist each other, in case of need, free of charge, and insist that the custom proved covers this case. I think the evidence fails to establish the principle contended for in cases like the one before the Court.

It was objected, on the argument for the claimants, that the libel should be dismissed because the cosalvors, the officers and crew of the *Southfield* were not joined in the libel. This objection should have been taken at an earlier stage of the proceedings. No inconvenience can now arise to the claimants upon other claims for salvage for this service. All such claims, if any existed are barred by delay.

It is a case calling for but a small allowance.

Decree for libelants for $100 and costs.

For libelants, Mr. Williams; for claimants, Messrs Clark & Hale.

The Statute of Frauds—Important to Clerks and their Employers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Knox vs. *Nutt.*—The plaintiff is a hatter, and employed the defendant as a clerk. The defendant told the plaintiff that, if any of his personal friends bought hats on credit, he, defendant, would be responsible—that he would pay if they did not. The defendant sold hats to his friends, which were charged to them, and they were never discharged from their obligations.

Upon the trial of the cause the Judge held that the engagement or promise of the defendant was collateral and within the statute of frauds, and gave the defendant judgment. The plaintiff appealed to this Court.

The case was stated in the TIMES of June 6.

The Court, per BRADY, J., now held that the decision below was correct. The persons to whom it is alleged the defendant sold hats were previously liable to the plaintiff, he having charged the hats to them, and the whole credit not being given to the defendant the whole responsibility did not rest upon him, and the promise was therefore collateral and void.

A number of decisions were cited, among which, and which was considered to dispose of this case was Newcomb *vs.* Clark, (1 Denio, 266.) In that case the defendant, in writing, agreed to pay one Henry Peters, the rent of that part of his house hired by one John Ward, in case Ward failed.

The promise was held void, though in writing, the consideration not being expressed. The case in hand could not be distinguished in principle from that case.

The judgment was affirmed.

Execution Against the Person—Jurisdiction to discharge on Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alexander Meech, vs. *Kellogg H. Loomis.*—This case came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the defendant, who had been arrested by the sheriff under an execution against the person.

It appeared that a judgment was obtained against the defendant in the Superior Court, and that it was found on the trial that the defendant had been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt which the plaintiff sought to recover.

Upon execution against the property of the defendant, no goods were found to satisfy the judgment. Execution was thereupon issued against the person of the defendant, and he having been arrested and lodged in the County Jail, this writ was issued, directing the sheriff to bring him into Court.

The Sheriff made return to the writ, setting forth that he held the defendant a prisoner by virtue of the execution against his person—a copy of the execution being annexed to the return. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiff and Sheriff, that the execution being sufficient on its face, the Court would not go behind it; also, that the execution having issued out of a Court of competent jurisdiction, if there was anything irregular in its process, it could only be remedied, and the defendant could only obtain relief by application to the Court out of which the process issued, and no other Court, of concurrent jurisdiction, could or would discharge a party when in execution upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum*.

The writ was dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff; John Cook for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Elizabeth Cohen vs. *Bernard Cohen.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Moore vs. *Attwater.*—Motion granted.

Church vs. *Fowler, &c.*—Motion granted.

Christianson vs. *Linford.*—Motion granted.

Niles vs. *Brice.*—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ellen Lawler, &c.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1862.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	103	100	Harlem Railroad	17
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106⅛	300	do	b30 17
32,000	do	106	100	do	b30 17⅛
3,000	Kentucky S. 6s	99	100	do	16⅝
15,000	Ill. War Loan	101	300	do	b30 16⅜
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58⅜	200	do	16⅜
5,000	do	58⅜	200	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 42
1,000	Missouri S. 6s	51½	100	do	41⅞
22,000	do	51¾	100	Reading Railroad	67
5,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. &	100	50	do	s30 66⅛
	St. J. R.	64⅞	100	do	66¾
2,000	California S. 7s	97½	100	Michigan Cen. R.	66
5,000	Er. R. 4th m. b.	b20 92½	650	do	65½
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	94	100	do	s30 65½
7,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	87	200	do	c 65⅞
500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	97¾	25	do	65¾
1,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 2d m.	88	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 27
2,000	do	87½	100	do	26⅞
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	94	32	do	26¾
25,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	83	500	do	27
5	Bank of American	110⅛	100	do	b30 27⅛
18	Seventh Ward Bk.	128	6	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	61¾
29	Bk. of Commerce	102	50	do	b10 62
10	do	101¾	12	do	61⅝
20	Metropolitan Bank	106¼	300	do	61¾
5	Commonwealth Bk.	95	50	do	61⅞
10	Import. & Trad. Bk.	103½	25	Panama Railroad	137
145,000	American Gold	105⅞	10	do	136½
10,000	do	s10 105⅞	15	do	136
16,500	do	105⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62⅛
1,000	do	s4 105⅞	550	do	62
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 22¾
145	Pacific M. S. Co.	115	200	do	22⅞
50	do	115⅛	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅝
25	do	s10 115⅜	50	do	s60 71⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	94	50	do	71⅝
1777	do	93⅝	20	do	71⅝
100	do	b30 93⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅝
49	do	93⅝	300	do	46⅝
50	do	s8 93⅝	250	do	b30 46⅝
50	do	b30 93⅝	4000	do	46¾
100	Erie Railway	b30 37⅜	100	do	s30 46
50	do	b60 37⅜	950	Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅛
50	do	b30 37⅜	350	do	b10 66⅜
100	do	b10 37⅜	450	do	b3 66⅜
750	do	37⅛	68	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	33
100	do	s30 37⅛	85	do	32¾
200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	b30 46	100	do	b10 33⅛
24	do	46	14	Del., L. & W. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105⅝	400	Erie Railway Pref.	65
5,000	do	105⅞	100	do	65⅛
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	17⅛
8,000	Virginia S. 6s	55⅛	400	do	17
7,000	Missouri S. 6s	51½	600	Harlem R. Pref.	42
20,000	do	51⅜	100	do	s30 42
5,000	do	51⅜	50	do	42⅛
9,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	83	100	Hudson River R.	47⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st m. b.	104	250	Mich. Cen. R. ex div.	63
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	115⅛	300	do	63¼
20,000	American Gold	106	250	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	27⅛
25,000	do	s6 106	200	do	27⅜
25,000	do	106⅛	450	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅛
35	Am. Ex. Bank	97⅛	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
20	Bank of Commerce	102	200	do	62⅜
150	N. Y. Central R.	93⅜	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅛
50	do	b10 93⅞	100	do	71⅛
100	do	93⅞	1,500	Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
300	do	94	500	do	46⅛
50	do	b10 94	500	Chic. & R'k I. R.	67
50	do	b30 94⅛	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	33
200	Erie Railway	37⅛	100	do	33¼

WEDNESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Market for Stocks and Gold and Exchange, were much unsettled this forenoon, and for a brief time it was almost impossible to shape quotations. The turn, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, was to lower rates for Gold and Bills on London, and cheaper prices for Stocks of nearly all descriptions by ¼@1 ℔ cent. as compared with the last sales of yesterday afternoon. At the same time there was no decided pressure to supply the market at this decline, and only a moderate business was accomplished at the First Board. Soon after the adjournment the temper of the market slightly improved, but without bringing forward buyers to any considerable amount, on the Street. Gold went up to 106 and New-York Central to 93⅜ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the improvement became general, and very decided; New-York Central sold at 94 ℔ cent. and the Western Shares recovered ¼@1 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales at the morning Board. The price of Gold was also firmer, both at the Board and on the Street, and Exchange on London was again quoted firm, at 117¼@117½ ℔ cent. The War news of the day, although somewhat questionable for good, in the morning papers, had less influence on the afternoon dealings, and the market generally, at the breaking up of the Second Board, was firm.

Later in the afternoon the market was upward in prices, and under considerable excitement between buyers and sellers. New-York Central was done as high as 94⅜@94⅝ ℔ cent., after having sold as low as 93¼@⅜ in the forenoon. Other Stocks left off about as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	94⅛	94⅜	Illinois Central	62⅛	62⅝
Erie	37⅛	38	Galena	72	72
Erie Preferred	65⅛	65⅜	Pacific	116⅛	115⅝
Rock Island	66⅜	67⅛	Harlem Pref'd.	43	42⅝
Toledo	46⅞	47⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	100
Mich. Central	66⅛	67⅜	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105⅛	105⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅛	27⅜	Tennessees	59⅛	58⅜
Mich. Guarant'd.	63	63	Gold	106	106⅛

In reference to the influence of the new Treasury bill before Congress upon our Stock and Gold markets, we remark a different feeling today from Monday and Tuesday. The impression is more general that the bill will pass the House of Representatives by a very decided majority, under the explanations and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of the Committee of Ways and Means. And as the Senate seldom traverses the Money bills of the lower House, the probability is, that what the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for, and the direct Representatives of the People granted, will be concurred in by an Administration Senate. On this question we quote as follows from the *Evening Post:*

"The statement and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives yesterday, will probably strengthen the chances of the early success in the House of the new Treasury bill, as, while urging the measure as a financial precaution against the possible embarrassment of the Treasury in the next six months, he vouches for the discretion of the Secretary in employing the additional authority for United States notes only as he may actually need this circulation in the absence of a sufficient demand for his 6 per cent. Stocks and Certificates at par. The plea of necessity, whether well grounded or otherwise, will, we apprehend, override the intrinsic unsoundness of this extension of the system of Treasury circulation and deposits, while any slight appearance of an upward turn in our Money market likely to retard the sale of 6 per cents. at the Sub-Treasury, would, undoubtedly, be used at Washington as an additional reason for placing the Secretary at his ease before this session of Congress breaks up. Some of our morning cotemporaries already quote more activity at 5 ℔ cent., but thus far we notice no diminution of the freedom of supply."

The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, have declined to 102¾@103 ℔ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	Hanover	84
Union	102	Metropolitan	106
America	110½	People's	90
City	115	Grocer's	80
North River	85	East River	95
Greenwich	130	Market	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101½
State of New-York	93	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	90
Commerce Scrip St'k	99	Commonwealth	95
Mech. Banking As.	90	Atlantic	66
Ocean	85	New-York County	90
American Exchange	97⅜	Importers' & Tradrs.	103½
Pacific	120	Park	112½
Chatham	82½	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90
Bank of N. America	102		

The Railway Mortgages show very little change from yesterday's market. The following are the bids made to-day:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub'n	95	Nor. Ind. firsts	102¾
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101½	Nor. Ind. Gos. Linc. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107⅛	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	97¾
Erie thirds, '73	96	P., F. W. & C. Iats, 7 ℔ c.	108
Erie fourths, '80	92	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie fifths, '88	85	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	79
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	51
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	102¼	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	67¼
Hudson con. '67	87	Mil. & P. DuChien 1sts.	99
Harlem firsts, '66-73	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '66-72,	105	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	97
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	107	N. J. Cen. seconds	103¼
Chic. R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts,	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97¼
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	83

The Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company are payable on 1*st August*, in place of 1st July, as heretofore announced. The extra Scrip dividend of 5 ℔ cent. raises the Capital St

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—WORKING THE ORACLE—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDORME—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE WOOD DEMON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE STRAN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army to yesterday afternoon have been received. There has been no movement of importance. Col. AVERILL'S scout to the Mattapony, mentioned yesterday, had been unsuccessful in finding rebel guerrillas, but a bridge was destroyed, and a number of wagons and carts, loaded with rebel supplies, were captured, together with several important prisoners. A successful reconnoissance had also been made to Charles City Court-house, where some of the stock captured by the rebels in their recent raid on the right wing was recaptured.

By the arrival of the steamer *Ocean Queen* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. Among the passengers on board the *Ocean Queen* was PIERRE SOULE, who has been sent North by Gen. BUTLER to spend at least a portion of the Summer season at one of the Government watering places. We received by this arrival our correspondence from New-Orleans, together with full files of the New-Orleans papers, from which it will be seen that the condition of affairs in the Crescent City is rapidly improving under Union rule. Among our extracts will be found an account of the execution of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, the man who pulled down the American flag on the day of the arrival of our fleet before New-Orleans, after it had been run up on one of the Government buildings by some of Commodore FARRAGUT'S men. The execution was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who, at its conclusion, retired quietly to their homes.

We learn from Norfolk that the Nansemond River has been opened by the engineers from that city to Suffolk, and that hereafter supplies can be furnished much more readily to our troops at the latter place. The river was obstructed by piles for nearly the whole distance. Our light draft gunboats can also now run to Suffolk and cooperate with the land forces should the occasion arise.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HUBBARD, of the First Virginia Regiment, which was engaged in the battle at Port Republic, has arrived at Wheeling. He states that at that place Col. CARROL'S Brigade, to which he was attached, fell into a trap. The National forces took possession of the bridge, and were drawn forward by a gun in the distance, which seemed to be perfectly harmless. When Col. CARROLL'S little band had prepared itself for defence, it was opened upon by a masked battery, which being entirely concealed by tents had not been observed. The shell from this battery fell thick and fast, and soon the Fourth Brigade was driven back a distance of about three miles. Here they rested until Monday, when the enemy came up and opened fire. Another fight of something like two hours' duration took place, the Fourth Brigade being in the meantime reinforced by the Third, Gen. TYLER, who at once took command of the troops engaged. Owing to the greatly superior numbers of the enemy and the worn-out condition of our troops, Gen TYLER was compelled to fall back, the enemy following a distance of six miles and shelling him all the way. The enemy then gave up the pursuit, and the two brigades reached the main body of SHIELDS' Division at Miller's Bridge without further annoyance. In the two brigades there were not more than twenty-five hundred men. The force of the enemy was overwhelmingly superior in everthing but pluck.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 16, says: "We learn that Col. DUMONT and Col. HAGGARD have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga. The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboat as well as the wagons, failing to arrive in time. Our forces that captured and occupied Chattanooga, are now at Shelbyville. This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the better government of the navy was reported back from the Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was laid over, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is right for the Government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence. A joint resolution, adjourning Congress on the 30th inst., was laid over. A bill relative to further enlistments in the army was introduced by Mr. HALE, and referred to the Military Committee. A bill to prevent Members of Congress and other Government officers from taking considerations for procuring contracts, was referred. The resolution introduced on Tuesday, to prevent a further issue of legal tender Treasury notes, was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill remodeling the Courts of the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate resolution for the encouragement of enlistments was passed. The bill to free from servitude the slaves of certain rebels was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes was taken up as the special order. It was however postponed, to make way for the Confiscation bill, which was finally passed—82 to 54. A summary of the provisions of the bill will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Treasury Note bill was then considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State loan of $800,000 was awarded yesterday. The bids aggregated $4,500,000. The stock is 6 per cent., and the premiums averaged 10½.

The steamship *China*, whose arrival off Cape Race has already been noticed, reached this port yesterday afternoon. We find in our English files various matters of interest which we reproduce in our columns.

We receive by the *Columbia*, advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., by the arrival at Havana of the British steamer *Barracouta*. Gen. DONAY had left Vera Cruz with 800 men and a convoy of provisions for the French encampments. There is no news from the interior.

The advices from Havana, which are to the 14th inst., are not important. There is still considerable sickness in the harbor. Rains continue. Only one Confederate arrival is reported—the steamer *Gen. Rusk*, 570 tons, from Galveston, with 500 bales of cotton.

We have news from Venezuela to the 22d ult. The rebels made an attack on the town of Petare at daybreak on the 21st and succeeded in taking a small portion of the town, but the garrison defended themselves till troops, sent to their aid from Caracas, arrived, and put the insurgents to flight. They had committed horrible atrocities.

A highly respectable and largely attended meeting of Welch men and women was held at Clinton Hall, last evening, for the purpose of repudiating aspersions upon the character of the Welch nation, put forth in a circular proposing to establish a "Welch American Society." Mr. G. W. GRIFFITH presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. LITTLER, and BURCHARD and others. The meeting decisively repudiated the idea of the necessity of such an organization.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, but the proceedings were unimportant.

A train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having on board Col. MULLIGAN'S Irish Brigade, about 1,500 strong, which was *en route* for the East, was thrown from the track near Wheeling on Monday last. The engineer, Mr. SIMMONS, was the only person hurt.

The Stock market had another fall of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. yesterday morning, but before the close of dealings in the afternoon the decline was more than recovered, and the market closed firm. Gold fell off to 105⅞, and rallied to 106⅛ ₩ cent. Exchange, 117¼@117½ ₩ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand, yesterday, at rather firmer prices. Wheat and corn, afloat, were scarce and in request at advancing rates. Oats were active and buoyant. Provisions were more freely dealt in. Cotton was a shade higher and pretty briskly sought after. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Lead, Tin, Hay, Hops, Pepper, Rice, and Leather. The freight market was quiet, with 504 vessels of all classes in port. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Polygamy and a New Rebellion.

A bill prohibiting Polygamy in the Territories of the United States has passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities. In the Senate only two votes—those of the Senators from California—were cast against it. Mr. MCDOUGALL, on behalf of himself and colleague, explained that their objections to the measure rested solely on the ground of its impolicy at the present time. That the purpose of the bill is entirely right, and commends itself to every true friend of morality and civilization, will scarcely be questioned anywhere outside the circles of Mormondom. This subject has been fully discussed in our columns heretofore, and the necessity of some legislation to remove the foul blot of Polygamy repeatedly urged. A National Republican Convention has also declared war against the institution, as one of the "twin relics of barbarism." The duty of the Government to exert its power for the extermination of this great social evil is almost universally recognized, and we may consider that question to have passed beyond the field of discussion.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons for doubting the *policy* of the measure at this precise period of time; and the California Senators will probably be sustained in their negative votes by the people of the Pacific coast, who realize, more clearly than does the country at large, the importance of keeping open and unembarrassed the lines of overland communication,—the great avenue of emigration towards the West coast, and the *only* road to our Pacific possessions which lies entirely under the flag of the United States. One of two things will happen as a consequence of the passage of the bill prohibiting Polygamy—either the law will remain a dead letter on the statute book, or the attempt to execute it will be made the pretext for another Mormon rebellion and another civil war. The latter, we freely admit, under ordinary circumstances would be a less evil than the former. Better have no law upon the statute book, or accept the consequences of its enforcement, than let it lie unexecuted, to teach contempt for all law, and demoralize the people by practical admission that it cannot be executed. Experience of the past should warn us especially against presenting such an exhibition to the deluded fanatics over whom BRIGHAM YOUNG exercises a control no less absolute than that of the strongest military despotism on earth. The forbearance of the Government, years ago, when its judicial ministers were driven out of Utah, because of their attempts to execute the laws of the United States, has ever since been construed in that region as an admission, by the National authorities, of their inability to reduce the Mormon autocracy to National subjection. It has emboldened the masses of the people in Utah to future resistance; and if now the Anti-Polygamy law fails of execution, at whatever cost, their leaders will find therein another powerful argument to prove their own invincibility and their contemptuous independence of National rule.

If, on the other hand, the law is not to remain a dead letter, is the present the time for meeting and crushing a new rebellion in Utah? Is it wise, at this juncture, to add another to the complications in which the country is involved? Is it prudent to break up or endanger our overland communications, while we are engaged in a grand struggle of much larger importance—a struggle among the possibilities of which is a foreign war interrupting or endangering our communications with the Pacific Coast by sea? We think not. At all events, if the sacred duty of suppressing Polygamy is so immediately upon us as to justify all these risks, it is the clear duty of Congress to anticipate the consequences, and at once provide the means necessary for the enforcement of the new law. Had Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGALL moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, appropriating the money and the men essential for the purpose, the argument, it strikes us, would have been conclusive as to the present impolicy of the new law. It is useless to blink the fact that the law will be resisted, in arms, if need be. It never will be executed, except by aid of physical force. Nobody who knows anything of Mormon character will doubt that, and the longer Congress delays to manifest specifically its readiness to accept a contest of arms for the supremacy of morality, and the law since it has passed, the more serious will be the resistance, because the more thoroughly imbued will the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG become with the conviction that they are invincible in their mountain fastnesses, guarded on one side by the Rocky Mountains, and by hundreds of miles of wilderness east and west.

We incline to believe that the law will remain a dead letter for a long time to come. Certainly it will do so unless the Mormons take the initiative and bring on the war at once. That, probably, BRIGHAM YOUNG is cunning enough to avoid. Congress, we assume, will make no special appropriation of means to execute the law against Polygamy. The President, like a wise physician, will be disposed to await an entire abatement of the more serious symptoms affecting the body politic and threatening the National life, before paying much attention to a superficial eruption, or to an ulcer which, however disagreeable, does not threaten to destroy the patient. He will not consider himself justified in diverting any considerable portion of the army for service in Utah, unless the Mormons are insane enough to begin the struggle by harassing overland emigration, exciting the Indians to mischief, oppressing or driving out the few Gentiles residing among them, interrupting the mails and telegraphs, or in some other way compelling active military operations for the protection of American citizens and interests.

We do not expect them to do this, because, in the first place, BRIGHAM YOUNG is shrewd enough to see that, despite all the present embarrassments of the Government, if needs be, it can and will pour over the plains a force sufficient to crush out the petty rebellion and utterly destroy his personal prestige and power. He will be disposed to put off the evil day, hoping meantime that something may turn up in his favor, and reflecting—in the second place—that he can avail himself of legal forms to render the new law an ineffective mockery. It is a well-known fact that Mormon juries will find no verdicts "according to the facts," if the *law* and the facts together throw the slightest obstacle in the way of their Theocracy. Their Grand Juries will fail to indict BRIGHAM YOUNG, for instance, if he shall add a new wife to his polygamous household for each day in the year; and, if indictments should be found, no petit jury will ever convict under them. For such conduct we have abundant precedents in Mormon jurisprudence, and many of milder type in Eastern communities, where men refuse to convict of murder, because of "conscientious scruples" against capital punishment. BRIGHAM YOUNG will school his people into reliance upon this means of defence against the new law. He will beware how he brings himself again within the pale of "treason" by lifting his armed hand against the Government; and, therefore, we look for no present result, good or evil, from the act prohibiting Polygamy, except those unfortunate and demoralizing influences which always follow in the trail of unexecuted law—legislation which hurls terrible thunders at the heads of delinquents, but carries no bolts punishing its infraction.

Rebel Volunteering.

It would be an interesting inquiry to one whose bump of comparison was large, and who had a taste for statistics, and was not appalled by immense quantities, to consider which was the biggest lie that the rebels have told. The mind wanders off into a labyrinth at the mention of the question. Was it one of the lies they have told about us or about themselves? Was it a lie military or a lie civil, a lie financial or a lie clerical? Was it one of the "solid and profound" lies, or was it some light and airy statement just tripping off the tongue or the pen employed on weightier themes? From whose mouth did it emanate? From JEFF. DAVIS, or FLOYD, or BEAUREGARD? Are we to look for it in State papers or military bulletins, or editorial rhapsodies? All these are questions which naturally arise, but we must turn over their consideration to some future essayist for the columns, perhaps, of the *Atlantic Monthly*. We can promise that if his article prove a dull one, it will probably be because the writer will be overpowered with the *embarrass des richesses*. He will have so many flowers of mendacity among which to cull his nosegay, that he will hardly know which to gather first.

Even we, as we go along, are troubled somewhat by this embarrassment. We see a great many which, in ordinary times, would have been well worthy notice, but which now-a-days we are compelled to pass over in silence, because time and space fail us to hold them up to the public eye as their merits deserve. We cannot, however, pass all of them by; and certainly, for size and enormity, one statement put forth recently by the Richmond *Dispatch* stands, as one of the Southern papers said, with a not unnatural confusion of Scripture characters, "like Saul of Tarsus, head and shoulders above his fellows." The *Dispatch* was glorifying the rebel army—"NAPOLEON never led a braver and better set of men" than these who have skedaddled wherever they were not three or four to one, and whose victories have been won mainly by their legs.

> "For those who run from th' enemy
> Engage them equally to fly,
> And when the fight becomes a chase,
> Those win the day, that win the race."

And running a parallel between these fleet-footed soldiers and the soldiers of the Union, the *Dispatch* declares that,

> "Unlike the troops of the North, they *have not been forced into the army* to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have *entered the army voluntarily*, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home, for the purpose of serving their country."

When the father of lies and liars shall come round to gather up his children, if the author of that statement does not have one of the highest places of dishonor in his kingdom, then merit will be no more cause for promotion there than it is here on earth. It must have taken a degree of coolness to have penned and printed that statement, which ought, in the absence of ice in the rebel dominions, to be worth a fortune to its possessor. They have entered the army voluntarily, have they? What meant, then, all those strenuous and oft-repeated calls of the Richmond Press to volunteer and avoid the disgrace of being drafted? What meant the passage of the Conscription act, which swept every male that was able to carry a musket into the ranks? What meant the breach of faith to those who enlisted for a year, but from "necessity, the tyrant's plea," were not allowed to go home when their year was out?

The Charleston *Courier* gave us, a short time since, an account of how these "volunteers" are secured, in a discussion of a scene at Savannah, when a draft was had for 400 men to complete a requisition for troops. Fifteen hundred business men and mechanics were drawn up on the parade ground, and all inducements were offered them to volunteer. They were told of "good clothes, good living and $50 bounty." The officer "appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their pelf." But the fifteen hundred unanimously "didn't see it." All who had excuses to offer were then called upon to advance, and forward rushed the whole fifteen hundred in a body. And so ten hours were consumed on one day, and, on the next, the proceedings were renewed; and, says the *Courier*, "strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll."

We all have heard of the Hibernian gentleman who "enticed a man out of his house with a crowbar." Such enticement and the rebel volunteering will go in the same category.

Lord Brougham on the American Question.

The time has passed by when we Americans are very much exercised one way or another by what English critics have to say as to our affairs; and only some decided novelty in the form in which the criticism comes, can, at this day, attract attention. The stereotyped abuse and misrepresentation of the *haut ton* journals and Tory orators we have grown pretty well accustomed to; but when Lord BROUGHAM opens his mouth to speak on the American war, we prepare to hear him with the respect which years and the wisdom brought by years claim, and with an interest arising from the fact that hitherto Lord BROUGHAM'S voice has not been much heard as to the American question. The distinguished octogenarian has, however, taken the opportunity in his inaugural address at the opening of the Social Science Congress to express himself at some length on the question, and so much of his discourse as bears on the United States will be found reproduced in another column.

Lord BROUGHAM'S philosophizing on our affairs will not, we think, strike the reader as either very new or very true; and one or two of his false inferences are perhaps worthy of passing notice. He thinks the civil war in America another proof of the "tendency of Democratic rule to promote war; while Aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace." We do not know whether it is a "tendency" or not, and do not care to entangle ourselves among historical precedents, always deceptive; but it does not look very well for his generalization, that while the United States, the chief "Democratic" country of modern times, have, during their existence of over three-quarters of century, had but two wars on their hands, not a decade of the same period of the history of England, (which we suppose comes under Lord BROUGHAM'S category of an "aristocratic" Government,) can be mentioned that has not seen its war foreign or domestic. He is equally wrong as to the *spirit* in which the contest is carried on, when he characterizes it as "a war waged by the whole people, *frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slacked by each other's slaughter.*" It is a truth which history will record, and which we trust Lord BROUGHAM may be spared long enough to learn, that never was there a war marked by so *little* hatred, vengeance or desire of slaughter on the part of a people so deeply wronged; and which is marked, further, by this peculiarity, that whatever of these feelings may have been felt at the outset of the war, by those who uphold the Republic, has diminished rather than increased, by its progress. We leave "hatred, vengeance and the desire of slaughter," to the rebels; they have no part in the calm, but determined resolve with which the loyal States pursue the work of putting down the Pro-Slavery rebellion. Finally, he fears that the "miserable war will leave such a recollection of its dismal horrors, as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient." We take a different view of it. We intend that it shall leave such a recollection as will make "further separation" not only *not* "expedient," but impossible.

One would suppose that the "Social Science Congress" might well find in the astounding series of political and social events that have crowded our American history for the past fifteen months, something very much in its line of study, and which would repay attentive consideration. We find no promise of this in the discourse of its distinguished President. Our war is to him only a "miserable war," "a sad event," "an unhappy affair." The one pleasing aspect of it is, that the "Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all the remains of the Slave-trade." What comes in the form of a parchment treaty he can understand, but the grand tendencies of this great revolution—all bearing on to freedom and progress—he cannot take in. The old man, the political Ulysses, has

> "Seen enough of action,
> And of motion he."

our robust history now only irritates his sensibilities—it does not awaken intelligent appreciation.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S SOUTHERN PROPERTY.—It will be remembered that the property of the gallant Major ANDERSON in the South, and a large number of his slaves, were confiscated by the rebels, as a punishment for his loyalty in defending Fort Sumter. There is hope now that he will speedily be able to collect some of the dues of which he was then defrauded. Gen. BUTLER has seized and confiscated the property of one active and bitter rebel, who owed him twenty-five thousand dollars; and it is to be hoped that Major ANDERSON'S rights in the case will be promptly looked after. His severe sufferings in Fort Sumter have rendered him incapable of active service in the field, but, considering the faithfulness and the unflinching courage with which he stood up for the Government when nearly all other men seemed faithless and imbecile, it is but just that the Government should see to it that, beside the public honors he has received, all his personal losses, on account of his loyalty, should be reimbursed. Though the last year has brought forth a long roll of great names and distinguished men, Major ANDERSON still stands out, and always will stand out, as one of the finest and bravest characters that has illustrated the war. The Republic is not so ungrateful as to retain for its own use property which rightfully belongs to him. Let Gen. BUTLER, in whose hands part of this property now is, see that this case be attended to.

THE SCENE CHANGED.—The events narrated by the Press of New-Orleans, as occurring in that city at the present time, form an extraordinary contrast with those narrated by the same Press in January, 1861, as occurring there then—the month in which Louisiana seceded from the Union. The citizens then seemed fairly mad with the demoniac spirit of secession. The Stars and Stripes were trampled under foot, and the yellow Pelican flag, or the three-barred rebel bunting, were everywhere, amid the acclamations of the mob, raised in their place. Now, everything seems changed. It is the old flag that receives the plaudits of the citizens of the Crescent City. It is the "Union" that is once more the talisman of the people. On the 7th of this month the "Union Association of New-Orleans," of which a native-born citizen of that city is President, raised the ensign of the republic over a public building; and at the ceremony, it is said, more than fifteen thousand people were present, and "the shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannon, and the bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed the general joy. Thirty-four citizens hoisted the flag, and thirty-four guns saluted it as it rose to the skies, while the vast crowd cheered, and appeared mad with excitement." There are many other symptoms of the change of feeling that has taken place, which appear among the extracts from the New-Orleans Press which we give this morning. Union Societies, Union balls, Union mottoes, now take the place of secession Societies, secession balls and rebel badges. The virtue of these demonstrations is not trivial. They indicate conclusively that there is Unionism in the South. They indicate that the citizens now are not afraid of speaking out their minds; and they show how the city and the State are to be brought back into the Union, and kept there—that it must be done by the Union people of the South themselves. The Police is now organized on a Union basis; the city functionaries (all but the Mayor) are cooperating with the Union authorities, and Union military organizations are being gotten up. When these things are consolidated, and put in complete working order, there will be but a small garrison of troops required in Louisiana. None are now needed in St. Louis, which a year ago looked very rebellious. Few are needed in Baltimore. The same cheering symptoms that have appeared in New-Orleans are already cropping out in Memphis. Why should they not appear and grow to speedy maturity all over the South?

The *Tribune* of yesterday "could see no evidence that Gen. BUTLER has made a shadow of progress toward reconciling to the Union those who were ever really hostile to it." But if those demonstrations we have mentioned were not signs of the growing power of Unionism in New-Orleans, why should the opposite kind of demonstrations a year and a half ago, be taken as proof of the reality or power of secession? Even the London *Times*, we fear, will now have to take back its recent assertion that the citizens of New-Orleans are to a unit, determinedly in favor of secession.

THE FLAG AVENGED.—It was to New-Orleans that Secretary (now General) DIX, in January, 1861, sent that famous telegraphic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The flag, however, was hauled down in that city, and all over the South, and no man suffered the penalty. It was raised there again, at the close of April of this year; and for then hauling it down, a man on the 7th instant suffered a more infamous death than being shot: he was hanged by the neck until he was dead, in presence of a vast crowd of citizens of New-Orleans. As the *Delta* says, it is the first instance in this country of a man being tried, found guilty and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag. In this severe administration of justice, Gen. BUTLER has done right. His whole course of action in New-Orleans indicates that he is determined to show the Southern traitors of all classes that the day of trifling with treason is past, and that, at all hazards, the national honor, dignity and authority shall be sustained. His measures of severity against traitors heretofore have produced only good fruit; and this will be a warning to rebels everywhere that there is one symbol too sacred to be insulted with impunity, and that though justice may not seize them at once, it will yet certainly overtake them. It was a lesson that will do good to the assembled multitude who witnessed it. And, as the journal we have already mentioned says: "Forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old flag floats over the Union, as float it will long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down, count well the cost by remembering the fate of MUMFORD."

THE AREA OF SLAVERY.—Now let the question of "Slavery in the Territories," which has so excited this nation for the last eight years, rest forever. On Tuesday (as our Congressional report yesterday showed) final action was taken by the House on the bill providing that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall henceforth exist in any Territory; and as the bill had previously passed the Senate, and has probably by this time received the signature of the President, it is now a law of the land—a law that will never be revoked. It is a measure of infinite bearings, of consequences that will reach to the end of the world. Whatever may be the fate of the nation or of the institutions of the South, there will be no more "extension of the area of Slavery." Thus one of the original and most beneficent articles on which the Republican Party was founded, has passed into a great practical national fact.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER?—A petition has been sent to the municipal authorities of New-Orleans, praying for payment of forty hogsheads of sugar destroyed by the rebels at the time of the capture of the city. After this fashion, probably, will be the *finale* of all the cotton-burning, tobacco-burning, and sugar and molasses destruction, of which such a parade is now being made by the rebels. The owners of the staples will say, and in most cases truly, that they were destroyed against their will by the rebel military authorities, which authorities were recognized and upheld, and their edicts enforced by the States. If, under the jurisdiction of the State, they submitted to the destruction of their crops as a military necessity in time of war, they will claim that the State is bound to reimburse them for losses suffered in its behoof. To this complexion will the blazing patriotism of the rebel planters come at last.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—We have some additional intelligence from Mexico, containing several items of interest. It appears that ZULOAGA, COBAS, Padre MIRANDA, and several of their friends, who pretend to represent the Mexican nation, have arrived in Cuba, *en route*, it is supposed, for Europe. Our correspondent states that ZULOAGA, COBAS, and their adherents, have seceded from ALMONTE. There is a split in the Reactionary Councils that is very significant. It is also stated that LORENCEZ, SALIGNY and ALMONTE have each sent a special agent to the Emperor NAPOLEON, to represent their own particular case. Surely the Mexican *imbroglio* is becoming more and more intricate, and were it not for the misery and ruin it entails, the affair would assume a most ludicrous aspect, especially when we imagine the scene that will occur when the three enthusiastic agents of the several parties meet the French Emperor in Paris.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill in the House.

SECESH CHURCHES CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches from Corinth have been received at the War Department to-day.

All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah as far as heard from, and also in the army of the Potomac

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. ELIOT'S bill for the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, with the amendments proposed by Mr. PORTER, was adopted in the house to-day by a decided vote. There was a strong effort on the part of the Border State men to defeat the measure, but Mr. ELIOT met them at every point, and fought it through with marked dexterity.

NANSEMOND RIVER OPENED.

Capt. H. HYNDER, of the Topographical Engineers and Capt. J. C. LEE, have succeeded in opening a communication with Suffolk, by way of Nansemond River. This river was obstructed almost its entire length by rows of piles, which had to be removed. Our troops at Suffolk can now be supplied with stores in a very short time, and light draft gunboats can cooperate in any military movement, thereby giving our troops an opportunity of making a forward movement from Suffolk.

RUMORED DEATH OF JACKSON.

The *Star* announces the rumored death of the famous "Stonewall" JACKSON, but cannot trace the rumor to any definite source.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk and Suffolk has been completed. A line to communicate with Gen. BURNSIDE will speedily be built, thus bringing the War Department in constant communication with all parts of the army around Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Latest reports from Norfolk say that quiet reigns supreme. Yankee traders, who are fortunate enough to obtain permission to sell goods, are making a fortune. Gen. VIELE is still at the Custom-house. Rumor sends the General into active service, but there is nothing to substantiate the report.

GEN. JAMISON.

Brig.-Gen. JAMISON, who was injured in the battle before Richmond, by his horse falling upon him when shot, was taken on board a steamer at the White House and brought to this city. He is now suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever. His physicians, however, expect his recovery.

DEATH OF GEN. PALMER.

Gen. WM. R. PALMER, of the Topographical Engineers, who was brought here yesterday from the White House very low with typhoid fever, died to-day. He was a native of New-Jersey, and much respected as an officer.

AN AID TO RECRUITING.

The House to-day passed the joint resolution giving two dollars and a month's pay in advance to every man hereafter recruited into the regular or volunteer service. This will greatly stimulate recruiting, and the latter provision meets a necessity seriously felt from the beginning of the war.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

Superintendent KENNEDY, of the New-York Metropolitan Police, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House this morning to testify in the BEN. WOOD case. It is understood that the Committee intends to make a very thorough investigation.

A SECESH CHURCH SHUT UP.

On Saturday, Col. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. BITTINE, Pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal arms, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. BITTINE informed Col. GREGORY that he could not comply with his request, whereupon Col. GREGORY immediately took militarh possession of the church and closed its doors. Several other churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

THE NAME OF A FORT CHANGED.

The fort over Eastern Branch, in the vicinity of the hamlet "Good Hope," hitherto known as "Fort Good Hope," has been named "Fort Wagner," in honor of Lieut. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, who died of wounds received near Yorktown, on the 17th of April last.

THE LOUISIANA TIGER.

Capt. MANAHAN, of the Louisiana Tigers, who has been lionizing at WILLARD'S for several days, has been sent to the Old Capital prison, by order of Secretary STANTON. A gentleman, formerly of New-Orleans, and well acquainted with the Captain, states that he does not wish to be exchanged, and is loyal to the "Stars and Stripes."

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. WRIGHT.

Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, representative from Pennsylvania, knocked down on the avenue, yesterday, by the pole of a carriage, and seriously bruised, is more comfortable to-day, and likely to soon be able to resume his duties.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington this evening. A son of Secretary SEWARD had his pocket picket of $500 at the railroad depôt in this city this morning.

THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance, this evening, at the meeting of the New-York Soldiers' Relief Society. Hon. R. E. FENTON occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by Senator HARRIS, Hon. WM. WALL and others. The Society was organized last Win-

day, and has quietly accomplished a good work. It is now supposed, owing to the increase of hospitals in and about Washington, to make it more vigorous, and to that end, the coöperation of New-Yorkers resident here is invited. A [illegible] was called [illegible] by the gentlemen present this evening. It is [illegible] sick and wounded, from the New-York Regiments alone, were in the hospitals here and at Alexandria.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

It is reported that troops are constantly arriving at Richmond. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is palsied, and unfit for military duty in the rebel army.

A LIGHTBOAT BURNER ARRESTED.

A resident of Chapel Point, Va., named NALLY, was brought here to-day by Capt. HANSON, under arrest, on the charge of being one of the three concerned in burning the lightboat off Chapel Point last year. He acknowledges his guilt, and states that his two confederates are in the rebel army.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY has arrested two or three of the leading Secessionists of Fredericksburgh, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property guarded by United States troops, whilst the Union men were allowed to suffer.

MEDICAL BOARD AT WEST POINT.

A Medical Board was ordered to assemble at West Point on the 13th inst., to examine into the physical qualifications of the graduating class; and to continue in session until the 18th of July, to examine the newly appointed cadets.

THE SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Instructions have been forwarded by the General Land Office to the most distant points on the Pacific, and to other districts, to give effect to the recent surveying appropriations, and other new laws relating to the survey of public lands.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. A. MORRIS, Colonel of the Second United States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Military Commander of the City of New-York and vicinity. Col. MORRIS relieves Gen. HARVEY BROWN, who has been assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the camp of instruction at Annapolis, Md.

GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Eleventh Virginia Regiment has been active in dispersing guerrillas in Roane County. The death of Capt. DOWNS, a notorious guerrilla leader, is reported.

ABSENTEES.

The large number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause, is regarded as so serious an evil as to demand an immediate correction, and accordingly orders have been issued for this purpose.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

All property captured by the army, or seized by any Provost-Marshal, or taken up astray or taken from soldiers marching in the enemy's country, is required to be turned over to the Chiefs of the Staff of the Departments to which such property would appertain, on duty with the troops, to be accounted for by them as captured property, and used for the public service, unless claimed by the commanding officer to be returned.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

There have been about one thousand appointments and promotions in the army since the general orders of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are Major-Generals, 17; Brigadier-Generals, 93; Brigade Surgeons, 58. The additional Aids-de-Camp appointed by the President under the act of August last are as follows: Colonels, 36; Lieutenant-Colonels, 9; Majors, 24; Captains, 37. Three Brigadier-Generals have resigned, and four declined. The nomination of J. B. ZERMAN as Brigadier-General, heretofore confirmed by the Senate, has been reconsidered and withdrawn.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following appointments: A. CAMERON HUNT, of Colorado, Marshal for that territory; ALVAN FLANDERS, of California, Register of the Land Office at Humboldt; E. C. MORGAN, of New-York, and R. L. GARDNER, of Ohio, Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. REED WERDEN has been ordered to report to Capt. PEARSON for the command of the gunboat *Conestoga*.

Lieut. R. W. MEADE, Jr., and Acting-Master J. W. BRADFORD are ordered to that vessel.

Acting Assistant Paymaster FRANCIS J. MORTON is ordered to the United States ship *Ino*.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON DULL—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE BANKRUPT LAW—SMALL TREASURY NOTES—GUERRILLAS—OUR COMMISSARIAT, ETC

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, June 16, 1862.

That must indeed be chronic dullness in Washington, which allows Sunday to pass without a sensation. Yet to that extremity are we now reduced, that the Sabbath passed as quietly as in times of peace. People went to church, or rode into the country, or loafed about the streets as though no such man as MCCLELLAN existed, or two immense armies were not intrenched face to face in the valley of the James River. To be sure, the rebels are said to have made a dash into our lines near Fredericksburgh, and carried off some cattle under our very noses; but as they did *not* capture the three paymasters and their funds which stimulated the enterprise, we think ourselves lucky, as we are; for the failure was due to accident and not to military vigilance on our side.

The Pacific Railroad bill is beginning to excite some opposition in Congress. Strange as it may seem, in the face of the universal sentiment in favor of the measure throughout the whole country, there are not wanting Senators who are ready to sacrifice it to narrow motives of local or personal interest. Before the passage of the Tax bill, *that* was urged as a measure of paramount importance, to which everything else must yield. The friends of the Railroad bill *did* yield, and that gracefully; but still, though the Tax bill has been disposed of for some time, the Railroad bill fares scarcely better than it did before. The opposition is mostly covert, thus proving itself without any justifiable basis, and takes the shape of specious friendship for the measure, manifesting itself by enmity to this particular bill—the only one, as everybody knows, which can be passed at this session; and, if not passed, it is extremely doubtful if, between the landsharks, the Southern members who may be present next Winter to further complicate the question, and the speculators who all desire the lion's share of the profits, a law can be passed at all. Foremost among those who are chargeable for the delay, are certain Senators of New-England, who are known as friends of a rival measure; but who, in common fairness, should admit that the failure of that measure ever to secure a majority in either branch and, the success of this in passing the House, and winning the approval of a majority of the Senate, should secure for the latter their support, if they are really friends of a road, and not narrowly and selfishly favorable only to their own. It certainly can do those gentlemen no good in the future to have the credit of defeating the wish of a majority of the Senate, by taking advantage of rules designed only to protect the rights of the minority.

The editorial of to-day's TIMES, on this subject, was most excellent and timely, and reflects the sentiment of the country, as we find it expressed in Washington circles.

The Bankrupt law seems also singled out from the list of important measures, to be offered as a sacrifice to the deity of indifference. The conservatism of the Senate on this subject is most unaccountable in so intelligent a body. The opposition does not arise from ignorance of the popular demand, for memorials innumerable have proved conclusively to Congress that the commercial class—the one most affected—is nearly unanimous in favor of a law.

The House Committee is disposed to give Secretary CHASE his additional $150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, but not in the shape he desires. They oppose the issue of any of less denomination than $5; in which I think they are right. The whole small bill business is a disadvantage to the people, whose interests are safer in the use of gold and silver for small amounts. It would be better for Congress to legislate in some way to drive small bills from circulation, than to indorse the vicious system by Government adoption.

Under the provision of the recent act, authorizing the establishment of a Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado, Secretary CHASE has appointed three Commissioners—two of them resident there—to examine [illegible] Clark, Gruber & Co., with a view to its purchase. This establishment was the result of private enterprise, and, during the last year, produced the coinage of Messrs. CLARK, GRUBER & Co., to the amount of half a million of dollars. Under the provisions of the bill, it is believed that Government will be able to realize a profit from the establishment of the mint in Colorado, in addition to its convenience to the public.

The Government seems unable to realise the formidable character of the guerrilla movements now resulting from the desperate policy of the rebels. While the Confederate Government makes haste to recognize and distinguish ability, like that of ASHBY and MORGAN, by promotion, ours treats partisan genius with the greatest indifference. In face of the fact that bushwhackers are now committing continual outrages in all the Border States, such men as JENNISON are suffered to remain in inaction for want of support here.

Col. JENNISON was indeed restored to his command, but matters seem to have been badly mixed—his regiment having been ordered in three or four different directions, and he said to be assigned to some other. If the President had bestowed on him the promotion his abilities merited, and given him a field for service, there is no doubt that he would repeat the experience of last Fall, when he reduced Western Missouri, now again overrun with rebel banditti, to a state of entire quiet and safety. Ordinary military operations and ordinary military men are powerless to cope with such agencies as the rebels are now using.

The recent vigorous campaign of the Pathfinder in Middle Virginia has gained him supporters in quarters before incredulous of his military skill. A distinguished officer of the Government—himself an educated military man—who had previously been very bitter on FREMONT, admitted recently that his pursuit of JACKSON demonstrated the possession of great ability in the field. His disobedience of the orders of the War Office in the route he took, is admitted by all to have saved him from certain disaster.

I hear from all quarters the greatest complaint in regard to the feeding of our soldiers in the field. The trouble does not seem to be confined to particular divisions, but is general. Officers and soldiers complain of being half starved. This is shameful, and should at once receive investigation and reform at the hands of the authorities, and the scoundrels hung who, from cupidity or carelessness, destroy the comfort and jeopardize the health of our gallant soldiers. The remedy is not difficult, and should be applied at once. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Foster and Sumner presented petitions for the immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for the better government of the navy.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a civil engineer of Trenton, N. J., asking that a test should be made of his new and improved military projectile.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is the right and duty of the Government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a joint resolution adjourning Congress on the 30th day of June. Laid over.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill relative to further enlistments in the army.

The bill provides that when necessary to make further enlistments, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to call on all persons, without distinction of race, color or condition, to enlist in the army.

The bill further provides that every slave enlisted under such proclamation of the President, shall be ever thereafter free, and entitled to all the bounties, privileges, &c., of other soldiers in the army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to prevent members of Congress, and other officers of the Government of the United States, from taking considerations for procuring contracts from the Government. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.) called up the resolution to prevent a further issue of the legal-tender Treasury notes, and authorizing the issue of a hundred millions of ten-day certificates, bearing five per cent. interest. He spoke at some length, advocating the passage of the resolution, and of the danger of issuing an overplus of Treasury notes.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that it was not wise to decide on so important a measure without mature deliberation. It was due to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider carefully every proposition made by him. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill for remodeling the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and various amendments were considered.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the proviso, granting the bonds of the United States to the different branches connecting with the eastern terminus of the central road.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of such an amendment. He said he could not vote for a bill proposing to give bonds of the Government to build all these branches. He thought we should leave the branches to be built by local interests.

After further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a proviso, that the bonds of the United States to be delivered to any parts of roads east of the 100th degree of longitude, and west of the western foot of the Nevada Mountains, there shall be reserved 50 per cent. until the roads are completed; and in relation to the road between these two points, 25 per cent. of the bonds be reserved. Unless the roads are fully completed, these reserved bonds are forfeited to the United States.

Pending the question the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

The Senate joint resolution for the encouragement of enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, was passed. It repeals so much of the ninth section of the act of August last as abolishes premiums for bringing recruits to the rendezvous, and provides that hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, for every recruit to the regular army, and every soldier enlisting in the regular army or volunteer force, for three years or during the war, may receive the first month's pay in advance.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to free form servitude the slaves of certain rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Some time was spent in discussing points of order.

A vote was nearly reached on the passage of the bill, when the time arrived for taking up the special order, namely: authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) with the view of at once disposing of the Confiscation measure, moved that the special order be postponed one hour. This was agreed to by 78 against 60.

The way was now apparently clear for the Confiscation bill, but Mr. RICHARDSON, after remarking that the morning hour had expired, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) demanded the Yeas and Nays, which, being taken, resulted in Yeas, 43; Nays, 88.

The question having been decided in the negative, the Confiscation bill was read.

The bill passed by Yeas, 82; Nays, 54.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Fred. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Fenton, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodman, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lowe, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Pike, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, Delano, Diven, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Herton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Law, Lazear, Lary, Lehman, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris of Ohio, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Missouri, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Shiel, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Vallandigham, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

During the proceedings, Mr. FESSEN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked, that with the amendments proposed by Mr. ELIOT from the Select Committee on Confiscation, the passage of the bill would be hazarded, and hence, insisted upon the bill as referred to the Committee at his instance, with one amendment proposed by himself to-day, which was accepted by Mr. ELIOT in place of all the amendments suggested by the Committee.

The bill, as passed, provides for the emancipation of the slaves of all the following classes:

First—Of every person who shall act as an officer of the rebel army or navy.

Second—Of every person who shall act as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of every person who shall act as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, or Judge of any State Court, of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth—Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof.

[But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the secession ordinance of their States, or have taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.]

Sixth.—Of every person not within the above classes, who after the passage of the act, being willfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms, and return to his allegiance.

The bill also disqualifies said six classes from holding office under the United States Government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries, for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by the rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

The other sections mainly relate to the machinery by which the provisions of the bill are to be enforced.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing additional Treasury Notes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed it. He wanted to know what was to be done with the money, and whether any of it is to be appropriated for the emancipation and support of the eleven hundred contrabands here who occupy houses which might be devoted to the sick and wounded, instead of taking churches for that purpose.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) during his remarks, said we had better borrow money at 7 per centum, than inflate the currency during the present condition of affairs.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the bill.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

University of the City of New-York.

ORATION BY REV. HUGH S. CARPENTER.

Last night a brilliant audience assembled at the large chapel of the University of the City of New-York, on Washington-square to hear the annual address before the alumni of the University, by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn.

DODWORTH's band was in attendance and gave, as they always do, choice and well rendered selections from the favorite composers.

Mr. CARPENTER's address, for the full report of which we regret we have not space, was upon "Critical Periods, Personal and Public." He dwelt at great length and with much eloquence upon the various *crises* in the life of youth, and made many home applications to the probable career of the young men before him; the memory of the deceased Chancellor FRELINGHUYSEN, was touchingly and tenderly embalmed, and of the characteristics of McClellan, Fremont, Banks, Hunter, Butler, Foote, and so on, as developed by the present emergency, free and peculiar mention was made. The various National *crises* since the world began, were brought up, reviewed and unfolded in an interesting and instructive manner, and from the two phases of life, personal and public, most entertaining moralistic deductions were made.

The address was enthusiastically applauded, and the evening was unanimously voted a delightful one.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, occurs on Thursday, July 3. The annual meeting of the House of Convocation takes place July 2.

Discharge from the Ear.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, in his recent work on deafness, thus speaks of a very frequent, disagreeable and dangerous affection of the ear, the name of which heads this paragraph. The remarks are so sensible, and their bearing so important, that we are confident of rendering our readers a real service by quoting them at length:

"Discharge from the Ear does not constitute a disease, but is the sequel of disease of either the External or Middle Ear. It occurs so often, is so detrimental to hearing, so pernicious to the general health, so disagreeable in its character, and so very generally neglected, that it is necessary to devote a special chapter to its consideration, in order to have its true bearing fully understood.

ITS CAUSES.

Acute or sub-acute inflammation of the Middle or External Ear, invariably terminates with discharge; but its most prolific source is Scarlet Fever, this being the exciting cause in fully two-thirds of all the cases.

ITS PROGRESS.

The discharge, appearing immediately after the subsidence of an acute inflammation, is usually thin, scanty, and mild in its character; but if allowed to run into a chronic state, it becomes profuse, very acrid and irritating, assuming an odor so highly offensive that even the patient's nearest friends become disgusted with it; very often mothers, overcome by the dreadful stench, are unable to attend to their children, keeping away from them as much as possible. Children affected with it are very often prevented from attending school, because nobody wants to sit near them, and this renders them sensitive, morose and irritable. Adults being themselves aware of the sickening smell, usually shun company as much as possible, so as not to give offence.

ITS DANGER TO THE EAR.

The discharge is very acrid, its presence therefore, tends to increase and extend the inflammation.

If proceeding from the Middle Ear, the Drumhead must have been perforated by the inflammation which gave rise to the discharge in the first instance; sooner or later, the Drumhead will slough off entirely, and even the small bones may, one after another, be lost. They are frequently found amongst the discharge by the patients or friends, and shown as something strange that came away from the Ear.

ITS DANGER TO LIFE.

The inflammation, fostered by the irritating discharge is liable to extend itself through the opening of the vestibule into the Labyrinth, and, attacking the nervous structure, produce chorea or St. Vitus's dance, neuralgic pain in the face and head, dizziness, and a host of other nervous derangements. In time, it may attack the surrounding bony structure and produce caries or ulceration. The upper wall of the Middle Ear, being very thin and delicate, when thus affected is easily eaten through, the membranes of the brain being then exposed become inflamed, as also does the brain itself, when convulsions and death will be the inevitable result. The internal carotid artery, the largest artery of the head, is in close contiguity to the Labyrinth, and should the ulcerative process attack the bony canal through which it runs, it may perforate it, and fatal hemorrhage would ensue. All these results may occur even in cases where the discharge at first proceeded merely from the external canal, and where it existed for years, without much apparent injury; for a slight cold, or a draft of air, is liable at any moment to aggravate the existing symptoms to such an extent, as to render any of the abovenamed fatal issues possible. We have Life Insurance Companies who understand the danger arising from this disease so well, that they either altogether refuse to insure applicants afflicted with it, or insure them at a greatly advanced rate.

We are confident that, could statistics be obtained of the average length of life of those who suffer from this disease, startling facts would be revealed in regard to its fatality.

IRRATIONAL IDEAS CONCERNING ITS REMOVAL.

It would appear strange indeed that a disease so easily observed, and so repulsive to the senses both of smell and sight, should be so much neglected, and so generally left alone, but for the fact that so many queer and unreasonable notions exist in regard to it. In the first place, the supposition is that it may get well of itself, or that in the case of children it may be outgrown; then the opinion is entertained by many, that it is altogether incurable; whilst a further and the most unreasonable supposition is, that it serves as a drain for the bad humors of the body, and its suppression might be followed by some other and more dangerous disease.

THE REFUTATION OF THESE POPULAR FALLACIES.

It is true that Nature exerts herself most generally for the restoration of health, and that a physician has only to direct her powers judiciously, in order to effect a cure. But in diseases of the Ear, Nature does but little, and leaves it in a great measure for Art to supply her place, owing to the fact already stated under the head of the causes of aural diseases, that the Ear is surrounded by bony structure only, and has but a very feeble circulation. There are but very few cases of diseases of the Ear on record, getting well of themselves, and while one mild case might do so, hundreds of others not only remain so, but grow worse. How little the power of Nature is exerted in diseases of this organ, is shown abundantly by the fact, that the powerful revolution produced in the system at the time of puberty, effects not the slightest improvement in them, although diseases of the Eye and other organs disappear under its influence as if by magic. By entertaining the false hope of obtaining relief from Nature and time, the future happiness of many a child is imperilled.

THE NECESSITY OF A SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT.

To remove Discharge from the Ear requires a systematically instituted treatment, which has to be patiently carried out, in some cases over the space of years. Physicians engaged in general practice, either disliking to treat a disease so disagreeable in its nature, or if treating it, finding their patience exhausted before much improvement is effected, are very prone to pronounce it incurable, with a desire to get rid of the patient, or because of their own limited experience in the matter. This indifference or want of success on the part of the general practitioner, has established to some extent the idea of its incurability.

We are happy to be able to disabuse our readers of so erroneous an impression, as from our own practice, we could cite many cases of Discharge from the Ear of long standing and in all its progressive stages, which have been radically cured.

THE BENEFITS RESULTING FROM ITS REMOVAL.

The danger arising from the removal of discharge exists only in the imagination, but not in reality; while the danger of its presence is a fixed and incontrovertible fact. Inflammation cannot exist in any part of our body without doing more or less injury; but when it exists in an organ situated in such close proximity to the brain, and is accompanied by an acrid discharge, liable to be absorbed again into the system and create disesses elsewhere, the injury it produces must be the more certain and severe. In order to remove the discharge permanently, the inflamed surface from which it emanates must be restored to a healthy condition, and from such a course the system, instead of being injured, cannot but be benefited, and the danger of its creating other diseases averted. Instead of carrying off the bad humors of the blood, discharge detracts from the nutrition of the body, and those affected with it present generally a puny and sickly appearance.

Until competes treatment can be obtained, let the Ears be syringed out occasionally with simple warm water. The syringing should be done gently, however, lest the inflamed surface would be still more irritated, and should not be repeated oftener than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of cleanliness. The attempt to clean the Ears with cotton is to be condemned, as it is ineffectual to remove the discharge from the bottom of the canal where its presence does the most harm, and is more irritating than the syringing.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 561, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—Mysterious Movements of the Enemy—A Raid upon Whitehouse.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battles near Harrisonburgh and at Cross Keys—Shields' Division Repulsed at Port Republic—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont Retreating.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY—A Large Rebel Army at Granada, Miss.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston Threatened—Desperate Resistance Expected—Fighting on James Island.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE REBELS IN THE FAR WEST.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE, &c.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unrivalled variety and interest.

Lippmann & Bachman's
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS,
The only infallible remedies for the destruction of roaches, Croton bugs, bedbugs, ants, moths, fleas, rats and mice. Dépôt No. 544 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Permanent Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SIMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, WILLIAM E. ANDERSON and Miss ADELINE SIMPSON, daughter of William Simpson, Esq.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CLEGG—MIX.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 4, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. E. L. Browne, Rector, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, son of the late Robert Bousfield Clegg, Esq., of Manchester, England, to CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Caleb Mix, Esq., of the former place.

ELY—SNOW.—In Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, June 18, at the South Church, by Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. R. Ely, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM S. ELY, of New-York City, to Miss SUSAN E. SNOW, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Snow, Esq., of the former city.

MAGOVERN—SUGDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Henry L. Jones, JOHN P. MAGOVERN to MARTHA E. SUGDEN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Sugden, all of this City.

MOSEMAN—BIRCH.—On Tuesday, April 22, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. ROBERT MOSEMAN to Miss CAROLINE BIRCH, both of this City.

RUNYON—VAIL.—On Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., Mr. NELSON RUNYON, of New-York, to Miss ISABELLA P., daughter of William Vail, Esq., of New-Market, N. J.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, RODRICK MCKENZIE, youngest son of Andrew and Margaret Campbell, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., near Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAPPELL.—On Wednesday, June 18, of scarletina, IDA S. CHAPPELL, only daughter of Wm. N. Chappell, aged 6 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from her father's house, corner Park and Portland avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, June 19, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNIE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., while visiting at the residence of her uncle, Lyman Seely, of congestion of the brain, JESSIE DOWNIE, aged 17 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the above place. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 A. M.

DOLLNER.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sunday, June 1, CHRISTINE DOLLNER, mother of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, in the 85th year of her age.

GAY.—At Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 18, HENRY B. GAY, formerly of New-York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3½ P. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 18, HOWARD MARTIN, infant son of Henry R. Hoffman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 361 State-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HOUSTON.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 17, THOMAS HOUSTON, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleet, Esq., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at dépôt. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JANES.—On Wednesday morning, June 18, of fever contracted at the White House, Va., JOHN C. JANES, a volunteer under the Sanitary Commission.

Funeral will be attended at the residence of his father, Rev. F. Janes, No. 1,248 Broadway, near 32d-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at No. 268 East 10th-st., of disease of the kidneys, ISAAC HENRY KIRBY, of Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LAMBERT.—At Oakland, California, on Saturday, May 17, FRANK SUMNER, son of Charles and Elizabeth S. Lambert, late of the City of New-York, aged 5 years and 6 days.

THURMAN.—On Thursday, May 22, at the Military Hospital, Daufuskie Island, S. C., WASHINGTON KINGSLAND, son of W. M. Thurman, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also those of his father and brother William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 West 22d-st., on (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WETMORE.—At his residence, Newport, R. I., on Monday last, WILLIAM S. WETMORE, formerly and for many years a merchant of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS CURED.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on "Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person FREE on the receipt of name and address.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—June 18, 1862.
34, 20, 23, 75, 49, 24, 63, 65, 67, 6, 8, 19, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 208.—June 18, 1862.
63, 39, 13, 7, 44, 16, 21, 10, 26, 42, 37, 3, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 236.—June 18, 1862.
19, 67, 37, 6, 25, 20, 27, 41, 40, 13, 26, 74, 50.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 235.—June 18, 1862.
68, 52, 73, 10, 7, 48, 51, 17, 56, 31, 50, 22, 15.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.
WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.
E

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH DRESS GOODS. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST., COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 8,

$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods, Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods, Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens, Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas, Reduced 50 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,

For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalaya, at 8¼ cents per yard.
12,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
6,000 yards Black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre), From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
12,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles), From 63 cents to $1 per yard.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), From $2 to $8.

3,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
20,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory,

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

All our	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c., RIBBONS,
now offering	at	at	at	at	at
	12c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.

We are now offering
200 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

All our	75c.,	87c.,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3, STRAWS,
Clearing	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	62c.,	87c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2.

Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!

Our						
INFANTS' WAISTS for	50c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	
	37c.	75c.	$1 12,	$1 50,	$2,	

CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$3,	$4.	$5,	$6,	$8,	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5 will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$16,	$20,	$25,	
will be cleared	at	at	at	at	
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.	

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3,

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of Imitation TRIMMING LACES, in all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,

Old price—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,	
will be offered	at	at	at	at	
	$1 50,	$2,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS,

Old price—12c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,	
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	
	15c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,		
now selling	at	at	at	at	
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.	

BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
CLEARING SALE of PRINTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS.

Usual price,	4s.,	5s.,	6s.,	12s.,	$2 50,	$3 00,
Now selling	at	at	at	at	at	at
	3s.,	4s. 5s.,	6s.,	8s.,	10s.,	$1 50, $2 00.

Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Usual price,	3s.,	4s.,	8s.,
Going at	at	at	
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	3s.

Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE, Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDERLINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS.
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors,

former prices	$1 37,	$1 50,	$1 75,	$2,	
Closing	at	at	at	at	
	$1 12	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	

500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols,

Former prices	$2	$2 50	$3	$3 50	
	at	at	at	at	
Closing	$1 50	$2	$2 50	$2 75	

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS, Best quality, 25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ, For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces, at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents.,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WASH SILKS AND REAL FINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—THE subscriber, who has secured large Government claims in the above mines, and who is about to leave the City for Nova Scotia, wants a capitalist with $10,000, or two persons with $5,000, to join him in the enterprise. The mines are now in operation, and a very large profit can be made. Principals only may apply to G. E. MILLS, Esq., at office of N. W. Busteed, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 120th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO LEARN a new business, which will bring an income of $12 to $15 per week, for a small fee, will be taught on applying at No. 330 Canal-st., second floor, entrance through the skirt store. Hours from 10 to 6.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; it offers great inducements; well-stocked, and doing cash business. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, after 9 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a young woman, or will take care of children; no objection to the country; has eight years' City references. Apply at No. 216 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 383 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironer; understands her business; four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers', No. 146 Madison-av., as they are going to Europe.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business; four years references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 146 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or washing or ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 East 21st-st., second door from 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A reliable woman, a Presbyterian, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 2 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 85 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; can give three years of the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 36th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; will be found to be a good servant, and has excellent private family reference in the City as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or as children's maid. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 43 East 11th-st. No objection to going into the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 20 East 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; understands all cooking in all its branches; has seven years City reference; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door from 25th-st., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent cook a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully adequate to fill the situation satisfactorily, understanding every branch; has the best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 9 6th-st., over the store, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook, who perfectly understands her business—pastry, bread, biscuits and desserts; has no objection to the country; will assist with washing; has good reference in the City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker and washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands making butter and pastry, and soups of all kinds; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl; is a good cook and baker; has no objections to assist with washing, has the best City reference; has lived four years in her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at 339 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 23 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as good washer and ironer and cook, or will do general housework if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in the above capacity, can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style: meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 per month. Call at or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 466 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference from former employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 9th st., between Avs. D and C.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 183 West 10th-st., corner Washington-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Inquire at No. 211 West 26th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN active young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and washing, or waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A New-England woman desires a situation as housekeeper or matron in some institution; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 204 Elm-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do housework, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference if required. Call or address at No. 283 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework or cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 200 15th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands finting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials as to capability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse; she is a steady, respectable person, and has much experience in the care of children; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Call at No. 54 22d st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A NEAT young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and care children. No objection to the country. Has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork and plain sewing, if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days, at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., private door next the milliner's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week, but a permanent situation preferred; would be willing to take care of children or do light chamberwork; would go in the country; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 5th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes to go to Europe with any family who requires a person to take care of an invalid in any kind of sickness, or an infant or children. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 225 43d-st., corner 8th-av., 2d floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman, with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who has returned from the war with a Major whom he has served; he is of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has no objection to City or country; has the very best of City reference. Address L. D., Box 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion wanted by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, in a private family; has had long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands his business thoroughly, as his references which are in the City, will testify. Address JAMES, harness store, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st., or JAMES, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man in some private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and would assist in a garden and take care of a cow; has the best City and country reference from his last employer. Address, for three days, J. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references given from the best of families. Address, for two days, J., Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable middle-aged man; is a good groom, and understands his business thoroughly; has seven years' reference from his last employer. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a first-class man, who throughly understands his business; has 12 years' reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at Mr. Disney's saddlery store. Or address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; can give good references. Apply for two days at No. 130 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a competent man. Has good City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an steady man as coachman; has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a steady and obliging Protestant young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is well acquainted with all the different branches of gardening; is highly recommended from his employer, who can be seen in the City. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, By a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has two years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. 128 East 19th-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A smart, respectable man as farmer; understands all kinds of farmwork, mowing, cradling, plowing, &c.; has lived a length of time in his last place; will be found a steady, sober, first-class farm-hand. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; can command a good State and City trade. Address J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, with the highest recommendations, a situation as waiter or footman; he speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish, and would like to serve with a family traveling to Europe or elsewhere. Address DAVID FABBIE, No. 188 3d-av., in the fancy store.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, DE PREMIERE respectabilitié et enstitutrice distinguée pour le Française, le dessin et la peinture, demandez a donner des leçons dans une bonne famille, en echange de sa pension; et un jeune homme Francais, de 14 ans, fort instruit pour son âge et parlant très bien Anglais, demande à être employé dans un office de charbon (coal-yard) de premiere ordre. S'addresser desuite a l'Agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent man, to work as gardener and hostler on a small place, about twelve miles from the City; wages fair, and pay prompt. Address, with references, C. H. N., Box No. 2,693 New-York Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS. One who understands her business thoroughly may apply at No. 1 38th-st., first door west of 5th-av. Call before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A DENTIST OF NO LESS THAN FIVE years' experience. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. There is a vacancy for a dental student.

BOYS.—WANTED, AT NO. 130 CHATHAM-ST., two boys of 17 years: must lodge with their parents, and give security as to honesty. Medicine-store.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1¾ acres of ground, 148 feet on Broad-st. and 135 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from depôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOcation for a hotel or gentleman's residence; 10 acres choice land, with orchards, buildings, shrubbery, excellent air and water, abundance choicest varieties of fruit, 5 miles from Hoboken; a fine drive over a plank road; at a low rent. Inquire of McCAULEY, No. 52 Chatham-st., 2d floor.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, for a family, consisting of a lady and gentleman, six small children and three nurses; five or six rooms required. The place must be near the Hudson River or Sound, about one hour's sail from the City. Address Box No. 4,544 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—2¼ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage, containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 2th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST located stores in the City of Brooklyn, No. 286 Fulton-st., has been occupied, for the past ten years, as first-class family dry-goods store. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, next door.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 38 EAST BALTIC-ST., Brooklyn,—three-story brick, in good order. Has gas, water, range and fine garden. Has rented at $375, and will now be let till May next for $250. Apply to S. J. STOPFORD, No. 313 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRIC

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FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Success of Col. Averill's Scout to the Mattapony.

Rebel Supplies and Prisoners Captured.

A Reconnoissance to Charles City Court-House.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

A dispatch received at the War Department, from Gen. McCLELLAN, this afternoon, states that Col. AVERILL had just returned from a scout to the Mattapony, in search of a band of guerrillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Col. GARDE had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court-house, and recovered some mules which were driven off by Col. STEWART in the Pamunkey raid.

Gen. McCLELLAN compliments Cols. AVERILL and GARDE for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the *Press*, writing from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, gives an account of the incursion by the enemy, in the vicinity of the White House, on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of a mistake than an exhibition of daring recklessness, as generally supposed. He says, speaking of the reinforcements to the enemy, on Friday a detachment of JACKSON'S force coming down from Gordonsville, and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course, when they struck the headquarters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left, and proceeded on, cavalry in front and infantry following, till they came suddenly upon the National pickets. Instantly finding out their mistake, they drew up in order of battle, and engaged our cavalry vidette, who gradually retired before superior forces. The writer then narrates the fright of teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given, without seeming to be aware of the different version given to this raid of the enemy.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Attempt of the Rebels to Execute a Flank Movement—Death of Lieut. Palmer—The Work of Hooker's Division.

BEYOND FAIR OAKS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels in the front of our picket line attempted to flank a portion of our forces during a violent thunder-storm. They were promptly discovered and a skirmish ensued, when they were soon repulsed with severe loss.

Lieut. PALMER, a gallant young officer, aid to Gen. SICKLES, while giving orders to the Commandant of the regiment attacked by the rebels, fell pierced with three balls. His body was brought in immediately. We lost two killed and several wounded. Capt. MACAULAY, of the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, with some of his men, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Lieut. PALMER was a great favorite with the General, as well as all whose good fortune it was to know him. A young man of desirable companionship and polished manners, with every qualification to take high rank as a soldier, his loss is deeply regretted. He leaves a mother living in New-York.

His body has been embalmed, and will be sent home immediately. Gen. SICKLES has lost two aids—Lieut. LAUSIER, who fell in the bayonet charge at the battle of Fair Oaks—a young man of great promise—and the brave PALMER.

HOOKER'S Division, since the battle of Fair Oaks, have been continually in the advance, suffering privations such as none except those who participate can know, losing men almost every day, disputing the ground in the face of the enemy's superior force. It is time they were relieved from the hard fighting in the front, for a few days rest. They need it, to recruit. M.

The Raid of the Rebels on Friday—The Damage Done by Them—The Attack on the Supply Train at Garlick's Landing—Horses and Mules Captured—An Unavailing Pursuit.

SAVAGE STATION, Va., Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of getting to the White House last night, your correspondent was unable to obtain all the particulars connected with the rebel descent from Hanover, and their attack upon our supply trains yesterday, in season to transmit them with the account of the skirmish at Old Church.

It appears that after destroying the tents and camp equipage of the Fifth United States Cavalry at Old Church, they threw out videttes to guard the road leading to Cold Harbor, leaving a small force on the camp-ground. The major part of the cavalry then dashed on to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, and about five miles above the White House, where they were soon after joined by the videttes, and a small force which had been left at Old Church.

At Garlick's Landing, we had a forage and provision train of about fifty wagons, which had left camp on the right wing at 6 o'clock A. M. At the time the rebel cavalry made their appearance the wagons were loaded and nearly ready to return to camp. The drivers were eating their supper, and nothing remained for them to do but to harness the horses and mules and go forward with the train. The rebels came upon them at a full gallop, the front of the column not being observed until it had crossed the bridge over the Mota and Quin Creek. This took place at about 6 o'clock P. M., the affair at the Old Church having occurred three hours previous.

We had no fighting men at this landing, consequently the rebels created much confusion and alarm among the teamsters, scattering them in all directions; many of them took to the woods, while the larger portion of them took to the river, and, jumping into boats and schooners pushed off into the stream out of reach of the cavalry.

What damage the rebels did here they did quickly, evidently fearful that intelligence of the attack would reach our main force, and a party be sent out to surround them. They immediately fired the wagons and their contents, cut loose the mules and horses, destroyed some camp equipage, and after securing some prisoners, left the ground. Three or four teamsters, while attempting to reach the river, were killed, and several others wounded. Their names have not as yet transpired. A list of the missing teamsters was made out, but as they have been arriving in camp one by one since morning, it is not thought advisable to publish it, and thereby give unnecessary anxiety for their safety.

Soon as the affair was made known at the White House, a gunboat was dispatched to the landing, but did not arrive in time to prevent the rebels from burning three schooners which were lying at the wharf. They also destroyed several hundred bales of hay. The horses and mules, amounting to nearly three hundred, were captured and driven away. A light wagon, used at the headquarters of Gen. PORTER, for carrying small articles, was also taken by the rebels, beside several suttler teams and contents.

From this point the rebels struck across the country to TUNSTALL'S Station, on the York River Railroad, arriving there at about 9 P. M., in time to intercept the downward train. Upon the approach of the train to the station it was fired into by the rebels, who killed two men and wounded five others. Upon arriving at the station the damage stopped, but before the rebels could do any harm to the engine and cars, a regiment of infantry came down from the left, causing them to beat a hasty retreat.

Which direction the rebels took on their return was not known, but it is presumed they followed the road leading to Hanover Court-house.

At 11 P. M. we sent out a large force of cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, but it did not succeed in overtaking them. The enemy are undoubtedly in Richmond ere this, gloating over their successful dash. WHIT.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Affairs at Front Royal—Late Reports from Gen. Fremont's Camp—The Hospitals at Winchester, &c.

WINCHESTER, VA., Sunday, June 15.

Advices from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there, and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood. Nearly all of Gen. SHIELDS' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic, had found their way into Gen. FREMONT'S lines at Mount Jackson.

The temporary excitement among the citizens, caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near CASTLEMAN'S (or SNICKER'S) Ferry, has subsided. The only effect it produced at headquarters was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

Officers from Gen. FREMONT'S camp this morning, report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that JACKSON'S reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of Gen. SHIELDS' command. Gen. FREMONT'S front rested at Mount Jackson, his line of pickets extending from the Massanutten to the foot of North Mountain, south of Mill Creek. The enemy's pickets were about five miles distant, consisting only of cavalry, few in number.

No danger was apprehended of an attack in force on either flank, but, in consequence of the belief that the bushwhackers would attempt to cut off foraging parties on the west, precautionary measures were adopted.

Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade has been ordered to report elsewhere.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Most of them were captured at Port Republic by Gen. FREMONT. They were turned over to the care of Provost-Marshal BATCHELDER. Among them was Lieut. MURPHY, of the Eighth Louisiana, who reports that the brigade to which he was attached was badly cut up by Gen. MILROY at Port Republic.

Gen. BANKS in company with Acting Medical Director HELMER, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found everything in good order. It is greatly to be regretted that the Medical Department of this army should have been so misrepresented as to cause a United States Senator in his seat to denounce it in unqualified terms. This statement has been twice contradicted by official investigations and reports, and emanated probably in the fact that at the first battle at Winchester, the appliances and number of surgeons were inadequate to the immediate necessities of the occasion The charge of ill-treatment to the patients is declared to be without the least foundation. It has heretofore been stated in this correspondence—and the statement was based upon the best medical talent and experience—that an immense number of deaths had occurred from the physical exhaustion of the wounded, caused by the campaign of last Winter, without shelter and nutritious food. The charge, however, coming from so high a source, will probably undergo another official investigation.

Frequent statements are made here of the destructive propensities of a large number of men in Gen. BLENKER'S command, and without discriminating between friend and foe. If all accounts of their conduct are true, it cannot but be viewed with great regret by all desirous of ultimately restoring a cordiality between the present contending sections of our country. The only excuse which can be offered, is that these men are only but initiating the barbarities of European warfare in this country.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton, Molasses and Sugar to the North—Post-Office Business—Beauregard, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jude 17, *vid* CAIRO, Wednesday, 18.

The shipments North up to-day have been Cotton, 3,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 bbls., 3,000 half bbls.; sugar, 6,000 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the Post-office was opened the citizens mailed one thousand letters, mostly business, to Northern cities, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upward of one hundred applications for Post-office clerkships, including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost-Marshal GOULD administered the oath of allegiance yesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

BEAUREGARD'S left wing extends to Hernando south. It is supposed that the cotton-burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi Counties, Ark.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sunken Vessels to be Raised—From Wilmington—The John Adams School Ship, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 17, *Vid* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 18.

The Government steam-derrick *Derigo* arrived here this morning and will proceed shortly to raise vessels recently sunk here.

The *Fernandina* arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, N. C. She reports all quiet on the coast.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived from Newport this morning with the senior class of the United States Naval Academy on board. The middies are to see a little actual naval warfare, it is said, before returning.

The steamer *Metamora* arrived from City Point last night. She brought no passengers, papers, or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has just been completed, and is now in good working order.

The weather is still cool and unseasonable.

A Storm in Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE KINDLED BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 18.

About 3 o'clock yesterday, during a heavy storm, the lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. Passing through the roof it struck one of the stills causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. This building was speedily consumed, the walls falling and crushing the frame houses beneath, and killing a woman. By this time the warehouse of the same firm on Front-street, was completely enveloped in flames, and was entirely destroyed, consuming 1,000 barrels of whisky, 200 barrels of linseed oil, 100 barrels of lard oil, 20 barrels of coal oil, besides alcohol and other stock.

The loss of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. was about $60,000, of which about $38,000 is insured.

The loss on the frame buildings crushed and partly insured, is $1,500.

The large store in front, occupied by GEORGE M. WOOD & Co., adjoining the burnt warehouse, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

At 3 o'clock this morning the walls of WOOD & Co.'s store, damaged by the fire of yesterday, fell in, and the contents of the store took fire, among which was 800 barrels of whisky and a large amount of baled hemp, all of which was destroyed by fire and water. This loss reaches $40,000, the insurance upon which has as yet not been ascertained.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

No Further Movement of the French Forces.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

By the *Columbia*, at this port, from Havana, we have our advices from the City of Mexico up to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

From our files of papers we learn that since the defeat of the French forces near Puebla, and their retreat to Orizaba, nothing of consequence has occurred between the belligerents.

The French forces at Orizaba now number 5,500 men. Gen. LORENCEZ, the Commander-in-Chief, will not move before receiving instructions and reinforcements.

The route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba is open, and on the 31st ult. a convoy of provisions and ammunition, destined for the French, was dispatched from the former to the latter place.

ALMONTE was in Vera Cruz, enacting the farce of Provisional Governor. He had issued a decree permitting foreign flour to enter the port of Vera Cruz on paying a duty of $3 per barrel. Provisions were scarce, and the French steamer *La Seine* had gone to Havana to procure a supply.

Gen. LORENCEZ has sent a special agent to the French Emperor to represent his case; the French Minister has sent a special agent to represent his case; and ALMONTE has sent a special agent to represent his case. Padre MIRANDA goes as the agent of ALMONTE.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

New Complications in Mexican Affairs—Views of the Havana Press—Local News, etc.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The unexpected arrival of ZULOAGA, COBOS and their friends, in this city, shows that there is another complication in Mexican politics. It seems that ZULOAGA insists that he is the true President of Mexico, and is not inclined to abdicate in favor of ALMONTE, an act which would involve the trampling under foot of all legitimacy in Government, a principle upon which is based his power, and which is the principal support of his banner. This line of conduct will deprive the French of a great number of supporters, and serves to show how unpopular is their intervention when these leaders deem it necessary to exhibit to all the world their repudiation of the alliance. The conduct of the Spanish Government also makes another complication, for the last intelligence from Madrid informs us that O'DONNELL not only eschewed the idea of withdrawing the Spanish troops from Mexico, but intimated his intention of sending reinforcements; this was said at the very time when nearly all the expedition had returned to Havana. What, then, is the policy of the Madrid Government on the subject, or have they any? Is there to be a fresh expedition? These and many questions arising from the recent events, are in every one's mouth.

The Liberals are highly exasperated against the French on account of the shooting of a Captain after he was made prisoner, and in retaliation, several messengers of the French army have been shot. It is highly to be regretted that a General officer of a nation which boasts of its preëminent civilization should lapse into a barbarity which is the chief slur cast upon the character of the nation he is undertaking to convert by that forcible argument, the last one of kings.

To justify the conduct of PRIM, one of his friends (a Colonel, who was a second in the duel in which ARANZO DE LIRA, editor of the *Diario*, lost his life) attempted to publish a letter, but it was refused by the censor, and, as he persisted, he has been sent prisoner to the Moro.

The *Prensa* considers it impossible to form a conjecture as to the march of events:

"Nobody thought that LORENCEZ would have been stopped at Puebla, yet he was, the day he least expected it; all believed him, in consequence, blocked in and lost in Orizaba—yet in a few days we see him encouraged by the help of MARQUEZ, and a battle gained over TAPIA. In view of this fact it was generally thought that the Conservatives would assist the designs of ALMONTE, as patronized by France—and hardly have four days passed when those Conservatives in whom their partisans most confided have come to protest, by their presence amongst us, against such a supposition."

COBOS has not stayed in Cuba, but continued his voyage to St. Thomas. Although these Reactionist leaders have evidently acted as they have, from a thorough persuasion that to assist a foreign invader is a capital crime, which the public will never forgive, yet there are plenty here who ascribe the split in the Reactionist Party to the intrigues of the United States; and the fact that Consul SHUFFELDT returned in the same steamer as ZULOAGA and company, they consider very significant.

The paper I before quoted considers ZULOAGA, COBOS, &c., too smart, however, to have fallen into a trap set by their enemies, and to have sufficient patriotism and independence to act only from motives of honor and deep-rooted principles. As to the smartness of COBOS, that is conceded by the Liberals, who confess him to be a great guerrilla chief; his humanity is another affair. A friend of mine, who has lived many years in Mexico, says: "COBOS is one of that sort of persons who delight in such elegant compliments as cutting off men's heads and sending them as presents." The Spaniards have a story of an eccentric individual who, whenever he heard of a quarrel, invariably inquired, "Who is she?" and explained his seemingly absurd question by the assertion that whatever the ostensible cause of quarrel, the origin of the dispute was due to a woman. Using this formula of "Who is she?" concerning the Mexican difficulties, we are answered by a Madrid letter writer, that the blame lies at the door of the Empress EUGENIE, who, persuaded by Messrs. ESTRADA and ALMONTE, (or more likely by her confessor,) succeeded in persuading the Emperor. To gain over the English, her uncle LEOPOLD, of Belgium, was sent on a visit, and succeeded so far that the English Government promised not to oppose the project of making MAXIMILIAN a King, if favorably received by the Mexicans. The Spanish Court was next informed of the protest of M. BARROT. But here began the difficulties. The Spaniards wished one of their own Princes on the Aztec Throne, and not a nominee of France. There are not wanting some who, in their anxiety to crush Freedom, preach abnegation to the Spanish nation; but it is not to be caught with chaff; it knows it would lose its commercial advantages, beside political hopes of the future. Hence the letter continues: "Persons who are well informed assure me that the Government take the former view, although their definite resolution will depend on the turn of events in Mexico, from which country they are anxiously awaiting intelligence—above all, their guiding star being the free will of the Mexican nation."

To make the imbroglio greater, we have the singular and inconsistent language of the leading London journal, but the world attaches too much importance to the dictum of that paper. The *Diario* well observes:

"We do not think there is an upright man, whether English, French, or of any other nationality, who can read without disgust the cynical ideas expressed in this article of the *Times*.... But we Spaniards can tell the TIMES that we have not retired from Mexico because we have reckoned up the cost of an enterprise that offered great risk and little probabilities of success; thank God, we are not yet ruled by that commercial spirit and sordid calculation to which that journal seems inclined when it records what it supposes the policy of the Government of Holland."

In speaking of the withdrawal of ZULOAGA and friends, a paper used the expression, "desertion." This grated on the ears of those gentlemen, and one of them, CASIMIRO ACEBAL, addressed an energetic protest against being considered deserters, to the Havana papers, when their temporary removal from the scene of events is the only cause. Señor ACEBAL continues:

"We who know the noble and lofty intentions of the gentlemen to whom you refer, have regretted deeply that you could not find another expression more adequate when endeavoring to pronounce upon an act of whose actual importance you affect ignorance, when you remark that the cause of said decision has been no other than that Gen. ZULOAGA did not think it proper to resign the Presidency to Señor ALMONTE; for he does not conceal it from anybody [illegible] the supreme authority of a nation is not deliberation, but action. [illegible] Mr. Editor, (the daily editor, that) that the editor of the *Prensa* has been thrown off his guard by ignorance or [illegible], as is [illegible] will know as well as the persons who have read the article to which I allude. Meanwhile it is only due to the delicacy of the General referred to, and his worthy companions alluded to, that not having apostatised from their political creed nor abandoned their party, to whose service they have consecrated their existence in the midst of privations and uninterrupted sacrifices, because they cherish the firmest conviction that their principles are those which are suitable for the prosperity of their beloved country, and the most conformable to the nature of the Mexican people, the word desertion can never be applicable to a determination, the causes of which this is not the opportunity to explain."

The editor explains that he meant the offensive word in a Pickwickian sense when it is quite inoffensive and merely meant the act of separation. "Pehaps we, (the editor,) are better informed than he thinks, as to what we shall know some day, but we do not consider it prudent to say all we know, above all when the parties interested are silent."

A dreadful murder, due apparently to revenge, has taken place near Sancti Spiritus, and which rivals in mystery the assassination of Messrs. LINARES and PERAZA. The victim in this case was named DOÑA JUARA DE LA CRUZ, a widow lately married for a second time to a gentleman named VERNEAS. By some stratagem seven bandits persuaded the husband to open the door at midnight; then they went straight to the lady's room, whom they killed by beating with bludgeons, as if willing to prolong her torture, and unmercifull in their cruelty, spared the use of the dagger or pistol. They then bound the husband, whom they also severely beat, though not to death, like his unhappy wife. The lady was rich, but it is remarkable the murderers did not rob, so that, unless an act of vile revenge, we do not know to what to attribute it. Six or seven of the servants of the lady are already in prison, and from them it is thought it will be possible to discover the criminals.

The local news is uninteresting, the chief facts being the opening of the Cerro Railroad, the damage caused by the heavy rains, and the arrival of the Archbishop of Cuba at that city. LARA.

Bids for the State Loan.

The following were the bids for the $800,000 Six per cent. Loan, on account of the deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, offered at the Comptroller's office at Albany yesterday:

T. W. Olcott.		
10,000		110.60
J. E. Southworth.		
5,000		110.16
5,000		110.08
5,000		109.89
5,000		109.75
F. P. James.		
5,000		107.75
5,000		107.50
5,000		107.25
5,000		107.00
10,000		106.75
10,000		106.50
10,000		106.25
50,000		106.00
G. W. Cuyler.		
200,000		109.08
100,000		110.05
300,000		108.61
100,000		108.06
Cuyler's Bank.		
13,000		109.07
Livermore, Clews & Co.		
200,000		106.00
200,000		106.50
100,000		107.12½
100,000		107.62½
100,000		108.00
50,000		108.12½
50,000		109.00
Read, Drexel & Co.		
300,000		111.33
National Bank.		
5,000		108.00
John Cook.		
50,000		113.00
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		
50,000		107.00
50,000		107.50
25,000		108.00
25,000		108.50
A. G. Story.		
5,000		110.25
5,000		109.75
5,000		110.00
5,000		110.00
G. W. Cuyler.		
15,000		110.17
R. F. Bancroft.		
5,000		109.25
Rufus H. King.		
100,000		109.63
100,000		109.35
100,000		109.16
V. Ten Eyck.		
40,000		109.65
Thompson Bro.		
800,000		109.61
Silas Bronson.		
15,000		110.50
10,000		111.50
G. T. Hanford.		
5,000		105.00
C. P. Williams & Co.		
5,000		108.06
5,000		107.56
5,000		107.06
10,000		106.56
10,000		106.31
10,000		106.06
Trevor & Colgate.		
300,000		110.17
200,000		109.67
Gwynne & Day.		
50,000		108.05
50,000		108.13
50,000		108.31
50,000		108.41
50,000		108.52
50,000		108.65
50,000		108 78
50,000		108.93
50,000		109.07
50,000		109.17
50,000		109.27
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		
25,000		109.00
25,000		109.50
25,000		110.00
Vermilye & Co.		
20,000		110.00
Roby & Smith.		
10,000		102.00
D. W. Powers.		
5,000		107.00
5,000		107.25
5,000		107.50
5,000		108.00
Freeman Clark.		
50,000		106.25
50,000		106.51
50,000		106.75
50,000		107.15
Bank of Genesee.		
7,000		102.00
5,000		102.50
5,000		103.00
5,000		104.00
H. J. Messenger.		
5,000		105.00
5,000		105.30
5,000		105.45
5,000		105.85
5,000		105.65
G. W. Patterson.		
5,000		106.12½
5,000		104.12½
5,000		103.12½
J. W. Leonard.		
6,000		101.00
Trevor & Colgate.		
500,000		109.12½

The loan was taken by the following:

John Cook	$50,000	113.00
Silas Bronson	10,000	111.50
Read, Drexel & Co	300,000	111.33
Silas Bronson	15,000	110.50
T. W. Olcott	10,000	110.60
A. G. Story	5,000	110.25
Trevor & Colgate	300.000	110.17
G. W. Cuyler	15,000	110.17
J. E. Southworth	5,000	110.16
G. W. Cuyler	90,000	110.05
Total	$800,000	

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18.

The $800,000 loan taken to-day is payable in specie. This, with the premium on gold, runs up the average bids to 116 per cent.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES OF THE COMMENCEMENT.

The concluding exercises of the regular "Commencement" of Rutgers College took place yesterday, but at an hour so early that many of the New-York friends of the students were not permitted to participate in them. The programme of the day was carried out, with three exceptions. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of New-York, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer, which was followed by music, more appropriate to the occasion than to the prayer.

The orations were delivered in the order named, and want of space alone compels us to avoid criticism. Three of those designated to deliver addresses were absent.

The exercises of the day were in perfect keeping with the high standard of scholastic attainments required by the College. The following programme will name the orators of the day, and it is hardly necessary to say that each one left the *rostrum* laden with bouquets, and cheered by the approbation of personal friends:

1. Peter Lepeltak, Grand Haven, Mich.—Latin Salutatory.
2. John C. Smock, Holmdel, N. J.—English Salutatory.
3. Benjamin T. Statesir, Colt's Neck, N. J.—Philosophical Oration.
4. Theodore W. Wells, Fultonville, N. Y.—Mary Queen of Scots.
5. Robert B. Kinsell, Paterson, N.J.—Pilate's Question.
6. Charles H. Riggs, Harwinton, Conn.—Futurity.
7. A. N. Wykoff, Bedminster, N. J.—America to Europeans.
8. John Schomp, Readington, N. J.—Dying words of Stephen A. Douglas.
9. Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton, N. J.—Italia.
10. Francis A. Horton, Philmont, N. Y.—War and Invention.
11. William H. Vroom, Raritan, N. J.—England and Bmerica.

Having named in our issue of yesterday those who carried off the honors of the year, the programme above will afford all additional information to the friends of the graduates. The "Brodhead" and "Suydam" prizes were conferred as follows: The Brodhead prize for "CLASSICS," on Peter Lepeltak. The Suydam prize for "Natural Sciences," on A. Q. Ganetson. The Suydam prize for "English Composition," on Francis H. Horton. The Honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon J. Romeyn Broadhead, a distinction which has been well earned by his faithful and laborious services at the Hague, the results of which have been acknowledged world wide, and appropriately recognized. Honorary and special certificates were granted to ALFRED H. BAUSH, ALAN D. CAMPBELL and CHAS. T. CORSSENHOSEN, students on partial course. The Honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on E. C. FAURE, of South Africa, WM. A. MILLER and CHAS. HAGAMAN.

Honorary and special certificates were granted to the following young gentlemen, who, having filled only a partial course, had left the College and joined the army, viz.: WM. H. AYRES, F. KEESE, N. W. MESSEROLE, GEO. SEIBERT and N. H. VAN ARSDALE. They had responded to the call of the country, leaving home, family and friends, to maintain the integrity of the flag under which they were born and nurtured.

After the exercises in the church, and the conferring of degrees (the names being noted in the TIMES of yesterday) the graduating class partook of a parting collation at Williams' Hotel, the favorite resort of the students.

Toasts and speeches were, of course, the ordor of the evening. Mr. VROOM, a son of Ex-Gov. VROOM, distinguished himself by the fluency and readiness of his replies when called upon, and Mr. BAUSH, the President of the Association, read an address.

The entire occasion was one of which the graduates may feel proud, for the reason that they not only drew honor to themselves, but afforded the highest pleasure to all who witnessed their exertions. The College is in a prosperous condition. The Presidency is expected to be tendered to Rev. Dr. WILSON, of New-Brunswick.

Arrival of the Cossack with sick and wounded soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Cossack*, JOHN W. BUNKER, Commander, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., and Hatteras and Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Dr. UPHAM. She experienced on the 16th inst., when between Hatteras and Cape Henry a heavy gale from N. E., with a cross sea which damaged her steam-pipe, stove her bulwarks, and seriously strained the ship. She will be compelled to go into dock for repairs.

Among the wounded by the *Cossack* are Adjutant HOSKEN and Lieut. JARVIS, of Boston.

The following are the passengers by this arrival:

Major Fuisom, Major Vedder, Dr. Upham, Capt. Rainer, Capt. C. F. Martine, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Horton, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Andrews, Mrs. Horton and servant, Messrs. Lane, Fairbanks, Fisher, Paddock, Tilden, Edmonds, Ebaugh, Hippie, Judd.

THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The Third meeting of the Emancipation League will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Senator WILSON having been detained in Washington by his Congressional duties, addresses will be delivered by Drs. GEORGE A. BROWNSON and GEO. B. CHEEVER.

[Advertisement.]

The "Victor" Summer Hat lately issued by KNOX, is all the rage among young men of taste. It is cool and graceful, and gives them at the same time that irresistible, all-conquering air which men particularly like. The Charleston *Mercury* may talk about the "Beauregard" hat being the rage; but what would they give for a chance at the "Victor" Hat of our victorious KNOX? KNOX'S store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is overflowing with curiosities. Everything curious in the earth, in the air, or in the water, finds its way there. Commodore Nutt, Infant Orator, Aquaria, Dramatic performances afternoon and evening, are prominent features just now.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Jose R. de Aquiche, Fred. Alvarez, Emilie, Julio, Guillmo and Carlos Apesteguia, D. V. Acea, Mr. and Mrs. Acea, Andrew Abern, M. Artecona, Arrieta and three servants, Mrs. A. M. Brewer, Miguel Baldoe, John Baco, E. H. Bellows, Harcourt Bagot, E. Claude, Mrs. Crabb and child, M. Cohner, F. Sanchez Canalaya and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Cartaya, Miss A. Coppinger, C. C. Coppinger, lady and child, D. G. Coto, Mrs. Anna Chase, wife of American Consul at Tampico, Arsena Casa, Jose Carillo, Genaro de Cetro, Rafael Chrispo, John Cowan and servant, John Callot, Jose Calvo, Editor *Cuban Herald*, J. P. Case, John Duran, N. de Angulas, Leodoro Donnell, P. C. Desvernine, M. de Causre. O. Dailey, L. Doyle, Samuel Dodd, James Deighan, Samuel Fogarty, Geo. A. Fosdick, Mme. Falconniet, Jose Ferro, J. Erench, Jacques Fourment, Manuel Fernandez, D. Fucell, John L. Folang, J. Fanlin, Major Gillespie, U. S. A., late Secretary of Legation at Mexico, and bearer of despatches; I. B. Garcia, A. Gorlizolo and son, F. M. Garcia, Dionisio Gomes, Felix Govin Diego Gutieres, F. Garcia, Anacleto Garcia, F. Gomes, Mrs. and Miss Heron, D. Herrera and servant, Mrs. Howard and two children, Philip Herlick, Miss Eliza Hennet, M. G. Hoyo, Annetalo Herques, Mrs. Rose Henlman and two daughters, Jos. Houck, C. Hellberg and lady, four children and three servants; Mrs. Eliza Hudson, Asa. Hayn, H. Hews, Krecy Hamonmann, Burnham Hansen Insles, A. Hopper, J. McGrath, Spencer Hubbard, Brig. Gen. Torres, Y. Gurado, Chief of Staff of Gen. Prim; Miguel Torres y Gurado, Captain Engineers Spanish Army; Michael Johnson, J. B. Jacobs, Ramon Janes, Miss Mary Jones, Madame La Violette, Miss Louise La Violette and servant, Y. G. Lalinaga and son, H. N. Lockwood, Julius Levy, S. S. Lloyd, Jose Guard, Geo. W. Ling, Ysidro Llaveria, Domingo Mora and son, Manuel Mines, Manuel Marty, A. P. Morrell, F. Mourgue, Dr. Olea Moreno, Cassaro Manus, Mme. M. Mallet, J. J. Manqual, A. Manqual, Padre P. Miranda, of Mexico; F. McHugh, R. McCormac, A. McKinney, Ven. Martinez, Thos. McGrath, John McCrum, William McBurney, Sebastian Marasska, John Negron, Pablo Negre, Capt. D. T. Newcomb, J. D. Orazro, lady and son; Mrs. Eliza Perez, J. S. Pereim, Clemente Pinto, Daniel Parottel, Samuel Persinger, A. Reynes, lady and daughter, C. F. Ruiz, Thos. R. Roderiques, B. Roderiques, J. M. Ruiz, T. Font y Ramon, R. P. Del Rezatillo, Vin. Sololatabel and son, Hugo Schells, H. Schmidt, Lieut. F. Sabourease, French Navy; J. F. Sweeney, Wm. F. Safford, J. de los Yraviesas, T. Trueba, Miss M. J. Trueba, T. Lopez Trueba, A. N. Tones, J. Thoms, W. B. Timpson, Tritano Luya, Charles Tyng, Wm. Truett, Thos. Thompson, Alex. Varela, Jose Vivo, Juan Vivo, M. Del Valle, lady and child, governess and servant, Diego Urdaniviria, Ira Vicerte, Benito Viale, Tombio Villois, Miss L. Wegener, J. B. Wilson, S. Ynnerarity, Robert Young. Total, 190.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Berry, F. Butler, Capt. Snow, Mrs. J. King, Miss H. Place, Mrs. H. Canefield and daughter, Mr. Sulton, J. M. McGrath, J. A. Miller, G. Petrie, G. R. Downing, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Burke, Miss Blowe, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Tracy, J. Sloane and lady, Miss Regan, Mrs. Hinman, G. Poresan, E. M. Daniel and lady, H. McCall, Mr. Davis and lady, J. J. Sylvester, two children and servant; A. Sanford, lady, three children and servant; W. S. Harpel and lady, Mrs. Perrett, Mrs. M. C. L. Monet, Mrs. F. Barrett, M. D., J. C. Dull and lady, J. W. Black, S. Alberra, Mrs. Matthews, S. M. Rand, Capt. W. L. B. Hopkins, U. S. A.; Capt. Edwards, U. S. A.; J. Phillips and J. L. Woolf, of New-York; Col. Krusman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Clark, U. S. A.; Pierre Soule, A. Marzurean, of New-Orleans; Rev. H. Osgood, of New-York; Mr. Javin, of New-Orleans; M. De St. Cyr, French Consul; Dr. W. P. Buel, of New-York; Mr. Thos. Schegus, of Jersey City; J. M. Denman, wife and sister; J. C. Winston, A. W. Smith, lady and child; S. S. Booth, Mrs. Fielding, Miss Veighy, F. Sloane and lady, F. Genifercl and lady, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Herman, Miss Aiker, Lieut. Farron, U. S. A.; Capt. Bartlett, U. S. A.; J. W. Hurburt, Lieut. Bryan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Milan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Cooley, U. S A.; Rev. Mr. Salter, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Colby, Dr. Westcott, U. S. A.; J. Northern, of New-York; D. C. Baker, N. Chapman, and 87 in the steerage, discharged soldiers and refugees.

JUNE 18—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Hayes, Mrs. Tence, Mrs. Lelicure